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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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VOL. XXVII NO. 37 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

# CADELL'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

## *Troops Called Out In Cawnpore*

## Curfew Order Enforced

## 30 KILLED: 300 INJURED 600 ARRESTED

CAWNPORE, Feb. 13.

**Curfew order has been enforced and the military and police have been ordered to break open doors if necessary to arrest persons raising communal slogans.**

**Arms and ammunition and liquor shops in the city have been ordered to be closed. The police and military have also been given orders to shoot rioters or any one moving about the town without a permit after sunset.**

**Six hundred persons have been arrested hitherto.**

Stray assaults and stabbing incidents continued through the day in deserted spots of the city and in bye-lanes.

In Gwaltoli area, where there was a serious clash this morning, it is stated that 15 shops were set on fire. As a punitive measure, the district authorities have ordered the surrender of all arms in the possession of residents in the locality.

At Takia Akbarsha 20 houses and shops are reported to have been set fire to, while three houses in Begumganj two in Dalmandi and one Ghasiarumandi were burnt down.

Due to armed police and military pickets posted at all points in the city, there has been no street fighting. As a further measure of precaution, the Welsh Regiment from Lucknow has been asked to stand by, as also members of the Cawnpore A.F.I.

Rescue work in the danger areas is being carried on by all communities. A special constabulary force consisting of 25 European civilians, led by Col. Robert Menzies and including Sir Tracy Gavin-Jones and Sir Harry Horsman has been helping in evacuating marooned families from danger zones.

CASUALTIES.

The total number of casualties since the outbreak of trouble is stated to be 30 dead and nearly 300 injured.

The authorities state that the situation is now under control. Mr. Panna Lal, Commissioner Allahabad Division, who arrived here on the outbreak of hostilities, held discussions with thirty Hindu and Muslim leaders. The leaders are meeting again tomorrow morning.

MINISTER'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Mishra, brother of Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, Minister of the Central Provinces residing in Patkapur, was arrested on Sunday. He was bailed out on Sunday night.

General Franco's troops enter Barcelona.

Refugees from Barcelona arriving at Franco-Spanish Frontier.

## Fateful Year For Europe

### Democracies Will Shed Inferiority In 1939: "Pertinax" Pessimistic

PARIS, Feb. 13.

The fate of Europe will be decided this year, writes M. Frossart, Minister of State for Justice. He adds: "It will be a crucial year; a year of peace or war. If war is not declared, 1939 will herald a long period of peace, for it will be the last year of relative inferiority of the great democracies."

Advocating mobilisation of all France's resources, M. Frossart expresses the opinion that there will be no war if Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini realise that the risks they are running are not justified by the chances of success.

A pessimistic view of Italo-German political activity is taken ... Commentator "Partinax" ...in "L 'Ordre". He says: ... dealing with a constant ...y menace not yet clear- ... but sufficient to justify ...st that lightning will ...ss the clouds sooner or ...

...ax" asserts that com- ...ircles believe that the ...ill have mobilised by ...x million and a half ...

...ds that news from Italy ... confused and no such ...olicy" is revealed, but ...must retaliate immediate- ... by move.—Reuter.

## MINORITIES' PROBLEM

### Azad Gives Interviews To Congress Parliamentary Party Members

PESHAWAR, Feb. 13.

Maulana Azad interviewed members of the Congress Parliamentary party one by one. Some Congress members, it is stated, went so far as to suggest the resignation of the Frontier Congress Ministry in view of what they characterise as non-co-operation on the part of certain Government officers with the Ministers. One member is stated to have suggested a reshuffling of the present Ministry. Minorities problems were also placed before the Maulana by Doctor C. C. Ghosh and Lala Hukamchkand, the latter apprised Maulana Azad with the latest situation in Dera Ismail Khan and appealed for a thorough enquiry into the "unfortunate affairs," which led to rioting.

One member, it is stated, pointed out to Maulana Azad that if the present state of affairs in their Province were allowed to continue, the Congress movement and its prestige would receive a serious setback. Increasing crime in the Province, mutual distrust among party members, the Waziristan situation and raids on the settled districts were also brought to Maulana Azad's notice by some members.

In the course of three hours Maulana Azad interviewed about seven members among whom were Mian Jaffarshah, Dr. C. C. Ghosh, Pir Kamran Amir Mohd. Khan, Parliamentary Secretary and Hukamchand.

Interviews are expected to continue till late in the night.—A. P.

## FRANCE AND FUTURE OF HAINAN

PARIS, Feb. 13

It is understood in authoritative French circles that the Government are satisfied with the reply given by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita, to the French Ambassador in Tokio, stating that Japan had no territorial ambition in Hainan Island at the same time it is understood that the situation will be watched closely and should Japanese occupation of the island continue for a long period, the French Government in collaboration with the British will discuss any further steps to be taken.—Reuter.

## *Jewish Claim To Palestine*

### Official Statement Before London Conference

LONDON: FEB. 13.

**AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE ON BEHALF OF THE JEWISH AGENCY AT THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE STATES THAT THE ROOT OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM LAY IN THE HOMELESSNESS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE. THE JEWS BELIEVED THAT JEWS AND ARABS COULD FIND A MEETING-GROUND BENEFICIAL TO BOTH, BUT ONLY ON THE BASIS OF A MANDATE, IMPLEMENTED IN SPIRIT AND LETTER, LARGE-SCALE JEWISH IMMIGRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECONOMIC AND ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY, AND THE PRINCIPLE OF AN ACTIVE POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT AND EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST MINORITY STATUS.**

**Jews Want No Domination**

THE JEWS DID NOT WANT TO DOMINATE ARABS, BUT WOULD NOT ALLOW THEMSELVES ALSO TO BE DOMINATED BY ARABS.

Referring to well-intentioned projects for founding Jewish territorial bases elsewhere than in Palestine, the statement declares that a long period of experiment must precede such large-scale settlement.

The statement expressed regret that the Conference should open before law and order was restored in Palestine.

The Arab claim of Palestine as an Arab territory was not capable of realisation. The Jews already formed one-third of the population and were responsible for two-thirds of the economic and cultural activity in Palestine. The Jewish claim to Palestine had never been abandoned and the Jewish community there had never ceased to exist. In every age, groups of Jews worked their way into Palestine and for the last 60 years, active resettlement work has been going on.

WHAT THEY WANT

The Jewish statement added that they could not conceive that after 20 years, the British Government should be seeking an interpretation of the Mandate, which might curtail fundamental Jewish rights.

**It was essential that there should be a place in the world, where the Jews were not a fraction and not an appendix to something else, but where they themselves were masters of their own destiny.**

PIONEER WORK

Palestine had been prepared by 60 years of pioneer work. It had agriculture and industry and a normally rooted Jewish society. Palestine was now capable of absorbing hundreds of thousands of refugees and if Palestine was not capable of taking all, that was hardly a reason for refusing to allow it to take as many as it could.

The statement emphasised the Jewish desire to bring about understanding between Jews and Arabs. It was true that Palestine was a holy place for Arabs as it was also for British, but it had never been a national centre for Arabs as was Damascus.

## *NURI PASHA'S STATEMENT*

LONDON: Feb. 13.

Palestine talks continued this morning when Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. R. A. Butler met the Arab Delegations.

The session was devoted mainly to a statement by Nuri Pasha, which is understood to have dealt forcefully with the effect on surrounding state of the troubles in Palestine. It is asserted in well-informed quarters that Nuri Pasha took a leading part in the efforts made last week to bridge the differences between the two sections of Palestine Arabs.

Ragheb Bey Nashishibi has sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to take his place with the Palestine Delegation.

## Jawahar-Bose Talks

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Though Acharya Kripalani is present at Allahabad he was not a party to Jawahar-Bose conference. In fact except for one courtesy visit he paid to Mr. Subhas Bose, the President, in the course of the latter's short stay here, Acharya Kripalani did not seem to have had any other meeting with him to-day.

For nearly three and half hours the conference continued and only broke up at tea time.—United Press.

## *KRIPALANI FOR BOMBAY*

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Acharya Kripalani will leave for Bombay to-morrow evening where he will stay on till the next Working Committee on February 22.—United Press.

BOSE & A. I. C. C. OFFICE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

"Your visits to Allahabad are like those of an angel, though there is the A. I. C. C. office here".

This remark made at a tea party held here to-day in honour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose drew from the latter the reply: "Men are but creatures of circumstances."

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain followed: "We will see Mr. Bose more often at Allahabad hereafter".

"God only knows what will happen". Bose wound up.—United Press.

## *Junagadh Leaders Released*

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 13.

News of release of Junagadh Praja Mandal leaders has been slow to reach the outside world. It is, however, learnt that out of eleven jailed only six have so far been released with heavy restrictions.

## Gibson And Ruler Of Jamnagar For Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

News from Radhanpur says that Resident Gibson has curtailed his programme at Radhanpur State as he was summoned by the Viceroy immediately. It is reliably understood that both Mr. Gibson and the Ruler of Jamnagar in his capacity of Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber have been called to Delhi by the Viceroy.

## Sensational Disclosures Of Maladministration

### CADELL'S REPORT TO INDIA GOVT.

### Lengthy Document Runs Into 254 Pages: Gibson's Visit To Delhi

RAJKOT: FEB. 13.

**IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES OF MALADMINISTRATION IN RAJKOT HAVE BEEN MADE BY SIR PATRIC CADELL, EX-DEWAN OF THE STATE IN THE COURSE OF A LENGTHY REPORT, SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, RUNNING INTO 254 PAGES.**

**Why Gibson Visited Delhi**

**Details of the report are not available. But it is surmised that the disclosures are partly responsible for the recent surprise visit paid by Mr. Gibson, the Resident of Kathiawar States, to Delhi.**

**India Govt. Dissatisfied**

A report current here states that the Government of India are not quite satisfied with the state of affairs in Rajkot as disclosed in Sir P. Cadell's report.—United Press.

## ARRESTS CONTINUE IN RAJKOT

### Muslim Couple Amongst Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 13.

Mr. Jaswantsingh, first Councillor of Rajkot State, arrived to-day by aeroplane from Bombay.

Volunteer Prabhulal was arrested to-day by State police for distributing Parishad bulletin, but released later.

In Darbargadh picketing the 38th Dictator, Mrs. Sakribai Hirani, wife of Ismail Hirani was arrested with a son of six years and Mr. Ismail Hirani has been declared the 39th Dictator.

Pleader Harishanker Pandya was arrested, it is alleged, for not attending yesterday's Thakoresaheb's birthday Darbar.

Mr. Ismail Hirani, 39th Dictator was arrested from Azad Chowk to-day evening at meeting time and Mr. Pragjuni is declared the 40th Dictator.

The Govindashram hotel had to close as it had not taken licence.

Two volunteers were arrested from Azad Chowk.

## *MEHERALLY IN CUTCH*

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, Feb. 13.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, accompanied by Narbheram Popat, landed at Mandvi yesterday.

Mr. Meherally could not attend meetings at Mandvi and Bhuj being bedridden on account of fever.

Mr. Narbheram presided at the Mandvi meeting. Messrs. Rasiklal Jamiyatray and Beharilal addressed the meeting.

The Prohibition Committee will interview the Dewan to-morrow.

## *RAILWAY BUDGET AT A GLANCE*

| | In Lakhs Revised 1938-39 | Budget 1939-40 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Traffic Receipts | 99.83 | 99.81 |
| Net Miscellaneous Receipts | plus 23 | plus 59 |
| Total Receipts | 100.06 | 100.40 |
| Working Expenses | 68.73 | 69.31 |
| Interest Charges | 29.28 | 28.96 |
| Total Expenses | 98.01 | 98.27 |
| Surplus | 2.05 | 2.13 |

(See Page 14)

# Our Tabulated Adlets

## 1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 3. LOST & FOUND.

**Reward—Lost Sunday afternoon** focusing part for Camera near Mahalaxmi Temple enquire Box No. 11396, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted teachers between 7-30 to 9-30** p. m. self sacrificing Karnatakies preferred. Apply Karnatak free Night School, Kumpta Street. (11395)

**Ambitious men obtain highly paid** appointments in Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Banking Insurance and the Public Services through postal tuition with Allied Schools. Many thousands of the Schools' former students now hold such positions and Allied schools have the finest Examination Record. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience Allied Schools, 892, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay (10464)

**Wanted.—Six Anglo-Indian or** Indian Nurses, fully trained with senior certificates in General Nursing and Midwifery for the Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur. Salary Rs. 75—10/2—150 plus Rs. 25 per month messing allowance plus Rs. 6 per month laundry allowance. Nurses must reside in the Nurses' Hostel where they will be provided with free furnished accommodation. Apply before 1st March 1939, with copies of testimonials stating age and whether married or single to The Chief Medical Officer, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., P. O. Jamshedpur, B. N. Rly. (10533)

### 56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

**Hukam Chand Jain, B. A. of** Nagpur University and a Hindi Shorthand reporter with a speed of 100 words per minute and an English Typist with a speed of 30 words per minute seeks employment. Please write to Hukam Chand Jain, B. A., C/o Megji Vajpar & Co., Dana Bunder, Bombay No. 9.

### 191. MEDICAL ADLETS

**For fully satisfactory solution of** all problems connected with the sexual function,....consult Dr. Gambers....India's pioneer sexologist. See or address him at Pfaff Building, Phirozeshaw Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 30230. (11371)

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 4-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

**THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.**

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy Nos. 71372 and 71600 on the lives of Korwar Veerappa and Daultabad Basappa duplicate policies will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary,
Bombay Mutual Bld., Fort,
Bombay.
Date 13-2-39.

11399

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Hyderabad Dn.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Azam Jahi Mills, Limited, will be CLOSED from the 21st February, 1939 to the 4th March, 1939 (19th Farwardi 1348 Fasli to 30th Farwardi 1348 Fasli), both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent,
For the Industrial Trust Fund,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated 13th February, 1939.
(10554)

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

TAX FOR 1939-40

THE LAST QUARTER of the year 1938-39 ends on 31st March, 1939. Owners of all Motor Vehicles are advised to pay or remit further tax and registration for the year 1939-40 as early as possible so that this Office can credit the tax before the expiry of the date. Waiting till the last day may lead to many complications. Owners are responsible to see that this Office will be in a position to actually collect tax before the due date. Tax for the period from 1-4-1939 will be accepted from 15-2-1939 and all motor owners should note that under no circumstances any concession is permissible after 3 p. m. of the due date, (rule 37 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules, 1936).

2. Owners of heavy motor vehicles must produce Insurance policies in respect of their vehicles, VALID FOR THE PERIOD for which they desire to pay tax, with their renewal applications. Tax cannot be accepted unless the policies are presented and penalty under the Rules will be charged in all cases where renewed policies are not presented.

3. NOTE:—Cheques drawn on Banks which have no clearing account with the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India and third party cheques will not be accepted, and if payment is delayed penalty will be charged.

N. M. KAMTE,
For Commissioner of Police.
10th February, 1939.
Head Police Office,
Motor Taxation Department,
Bombay.

10535

### 327. AGENTS WANTED

**Aryan Assurance Ltd. Estd. 1929.** One of the best Industrial Insurances in India. Life fund created. Bonus expected on the working of 1938. 90 per cent. of the Investment in Government Securities. Wanted District Chief Agents: for unrepresented areas. Apply General Manager at 3 & 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. (10563)

### 651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**For your health buy pure genuine** Northern India ghee from Marketing and Sales Corporation, Khatauwadi, between Central-Majestic Cinemas, Girgaon, Moderate rates. Canvassers wanted. (11397)

## Public Notices

**BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the above Company will be CLOSED (1) from the 27th February, 1939 to the 9th March, 1939, both days inclusive and (2) from the 27th March, 1939 to the 28th March, 1939, both days inclusive in connection with the Annual General Meeting which will be held on 28th March, 1939.

The Board of Directors have decided to recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per share (free of income-tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1938, payable to the shareholders appearing on the Register on the 9TH MARCH, 1939 by warrant payable on or after the 30th day of March, 1939.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1939.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Joint Secretary.

10556

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC NOTICE

**"MUHARRUM" FESTIVAL**

In view of the approaching "Muharrum" festival, the public are hereby warned against the erection of mandaps or booths on streets, without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act and renders the person responsible for the erection, liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring to erect mandaps, etc., in connection with the Muharrum on any street, whether water-bound or treated with bituminous material, etc., should apply to the City Engineer before the 20th February, 1939, when permission will be granted wherever feasible, free of charge, on receipt of an undertaking that the holes made in the roads will be filled in and the roads reinstated to their original condition to the satisfaction of the City Engineer immediately after the festival.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th February, 1939.

10558.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS in B-1 form are invited for constructing two bridges across the Vashisti River near Chiplun in mile 53 of Hatkhamba Poladpur Road, estimated to cost Rs. 89,137/- and 86,652/- respectively and part of the approach road estimated to cost Rs 30,762. Tenderers may also submit their own designs and quote a lump sum rate for the same in which case they will have to enter a contract in form C, which will be supplied on indent. They will have to further abide by the detailed instructions included in the conditions of contract.

2. Tender forms including conditions of contract and specifications may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (not refundable), applications for which will be entertained till 13-3-1939. Drawings may be seen in the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on working days and blue print copies obtained if necessary on payment of fees at Re. 0-4-0 per Sft. applications for which will be entertained upto 13-3-1939.

3. Chalan for Rs. 2,065/- duly paid into Government Treasury towards earnest money should accompany the tender. This will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to complete contract documents.

4. Tenders sealed and superscribed with the name of work given above, will be received by the Undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 17-3-1939 and opened on the same day.

5. The tender should be accompanied by a solvency certificate from the Collector of the District or by a Banker's certificate of financial stability, unless exempted.

6. The Superintending Engineer, S.C., Belgaum, reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) S. B. REGE.
Executive Engineer, R. Dn.
Executive Engineer's Office.
c/v Ratnagiri, 10 February, 1939.

10557.

## Public Notices

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Hyderabad Dn.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Osmanshahi Mills, Limited, will be CLOSED from the 21st February, 1939, to the 4th March, 1939, (19th Farwardi, 1348 Fasli to 30th Farwardi 1348 Fasli), both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. S. TYABJEE.
Managing Agent,
For the Industrial Trust Fund, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Dated 13th February, 1939.
(10555)

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the proposed MORVI STATE HIGH SCHOOL AT MORVI.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the following offices during Office hours on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted in Morvi and Bombay at the undermentioned offices upto 4-0 p.m., S. T. on or before 24th February, 1939 with a cash receipt of Rs. 5,000 deposited in the Morvi State Treasury.

Morvi State Authorities do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
F.A., A. R. I. B. A.,
Chartered Architects,
34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
The Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.

10544


**NEW EMPIRE**

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THE NEW UNIVERSAL, presents

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ENTRIES CLOSE FEBRUARY 14th

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|---|---|---|
| Ryuun Maru | 31st Jan. | 17th Feb |
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| Nissan ,, | 9th Mar | 21st Mar. |
| *Melbourne ,, | 3rd Apr. | 12th Apr. |
| Mansei ,, | 27t Mar. | 14th |
| A Steamer | 23rd Apr. | 8th May. |
| Argun ,, | 9th May. | 23rd ,, |
| France ,, | 23rd ,, | 8th June |

*Terminates at Bombay.
OSAKA SYOSEN K KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'


# All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 13.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| Station | Temperature Max | Temperature Min | Rainfall Past 24 Hours | Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov. | Rainfall Difference to Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 81 | 53 | — | 0.7 | —0.5 |
| Amraoti | 104 | 63 | — | 0.3 | —1.4 |
| Akola | 90 | 60 | — | — | —1.6 |
| Ahmedabad | 90 | 64 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Ajmer | 88 | 57 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Ahmednagar | 91 | 57 | — | — | —1.4 |
| Allahabad | 84 | 57 | — | 0.8 | —0.9 |
| Benares | 84 | 55 | — | 0.8 | —0.8 |
| BOMBAY | 85 | 72 | — | 1.1 | +0.5 |
| Bangalore | 87 | 59 | — | 0.7 | —3.1 |
| Bhopal | 90 | 61 | — | 0.3 | — |
| Baroda | 93 | 57 | — | — | — |
| Belgaum | 91 | 51 | — | 1.1 | —1.1 |
| Bijapur | 93 | 63 | — | 0.1 | —1.4 |
| Bhavnagar | 91 | 61 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Calcutta | 85 | 59 | — | 0.1 | —1.5 |
| Cawnpore | 87 | 58 | T | 0.7 | —0.7 |
| Calicut | 88 | 71 | — | 1.5 | —5.4 |
| Colombo | 87 | 65 | — | 15.3 | —6.8 |
| Cheerapunji | 65 | 52 | — | 3.8 | —1.0 |
| Delhi | 80 | 54 | — | — | —1.9 |
| Darjeeling | 49 | 39 | — | 0.2 | —1.9 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 92 | 59 | — | — | —1.5 |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | 85 | 63 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Indore | 88 | 56 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Jhansi | 88 | 56 | — | 0.4 | —0.8 |
| Jubbulpore | 87 | 55 | — | 1.5 | —0.6 |
| Jaipur | 86 | 59 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Karwar | 87 | 69 | — | 1.8 | —0.4 |
| Lucknow | 81 | 56 | — | 0.6 | —1.0 |
| Lahore | 98 | 49 | — | — | —1.6 |
| Lyallpur | 74 | 47 | — | 0.3 | —0.7 |
| Mysore | 89 | 60 | — | 1.0 | —2.1 |
| Madras | 85 | 64 | — | 3.2 | —18.4 |
| Marmagoa | 85 | 70 | — | 1.1 | — |
| Malegaon | 92 | 59 | — | 1.1 | —0.9 |
| Mussoorie | 55 | 42 | — | 2.1 | —4.4 |
| Mahableshwar | 82 | 59 | — | 1.3 | —0.7 |
| Mount Abu | 74 | 57 | — | — | —0.7 |
| Mangalore | 86 | 70 | — | 2.1 | —1.6 |
| Nagpur | 94 | 58 | — | 2.5 | —1.9 |
| Poona | 93 | 59 | — | 0.3 | —1.0 |
| Rangoon | 91 | 64 | — | 10.1 | +6.6 |
| Ratnagiri | 87 | 70 | — | 2.9 | +1.8 |
| Rajkot | 89 | 63 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Srinagar | 89 | 34 | 0.2 | 4.9 | —1.5 |
| Sholapur | 92 | 62 | — | — | —1.7 |
| Surat | 91 | 67 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Trichinopoly | 92 | 64 | — | 4.5 | —4.5 |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

## Poona Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 13.

A trough of low pressure over Upper Sind and North-West Rajputana yesterday extends this morning from East Rajputana to East United Provinces. It caused fairly widespread rain or snow in Kashmir and along and near the Punjab Hills with a few light showers in the North-West Frontier and East United Provinces. Isolated light showers were also reported in Assam. Night temperatures were markedly above normal over the region from Lower Sind and Gujarat to South-West United Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Sonamarg, Dras—two inches; Dalhousie—one; Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Simla, Dharampur and Murree—quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.22 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees 2.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.1 degrees 5.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 56 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 236 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## FIVE-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

### Further Amendment To Post Office Rules

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13

The following further amendment has been made in the Post Office Five-year Cash Certificate Rules:—

"If a cash certificate is lost or destroyed, the investor will be entitled to a declaration in lieu of it from the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on his furnishing a statement in writing to the post office in which it is at the time registered, giving particulars of the cash certificate and explaining the circumstances in which it was lost or destroyed.

## RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 10 |
| Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.) | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) | 7 50 | 17 40 |
| Calcutta Mail (Chheoki) | 9 00 | 20 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 10 | 15 00 |
| Poona Mail | 10 25 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 15 | 18 50 |
| Nagpur Express | 13 50 | 21 35 |
| Poona Fast (Pass.) | 17 00 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 24 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 15 | 7 00 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 13 50 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 15 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 22 00 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 | 21 15 |
| | (Mon | (Sat) |
| *The Flying Ranee Surat | 9 48 | 15 10 |
| The Flying Ranee, Surat | 10 58 | 18 05 |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 15 | 22 30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 20 33 | 9 25 |

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

| | Arr. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) | 8 40 |

## AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

**LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).**

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON**

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO**

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

**COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)**

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.**

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN**

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

**BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.**

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

**BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR**

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

A declaration issued by the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, under this rule will be treated as equivalent to the orginal cash certificate for all purposes of the preceding rules. If the cash certificate is lost or destroyed while in the custody of the holder, a fee on the scale specified below shall be charged for the issue of a declaration by Audit Office:—

For a cash certificate of the denomination of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20—four annas; For a cash certificate of the denomination of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100—eight annas; and for a cash certificate of the denomination of Rs. 500 and above—one rupee.—United Press.


4 Great
40 Topping
400 Loud La

AND IT'S ALL PROMISED ON Friday Next,

SAGAR PRODUCTION

when SAGAR MOVIETONE present

**SABITA DEVI**

In The Year's Longest Laugh

**'LADIES ONLY'**

with

SURENDRA, B.A., LL.B.
BIBBO, PRABHA.

*Direction:*
SARVOTTAM BADAMI

From Friday Next, at

**PATHE**

When we make this announcement we know that you are INTERESTED!

Ruby Pictures' Maiden Production

**PREM-KI-JYOT**

Direction GUNJAL

Starring:
The Inimitable.

**SULOCHANA**

with

D. BILLIMORIA,
JAL MERCHANT,
JAMSHEDJI,
KEKI BAWA,
JAMNA-LAXMI.

Feb. 17 AT MINERVA

**THE EXCELSIOR**

THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

**KNOW YE ALL—**

By These presents

THAT SARASWATI CINETONE'S HISTORIC SCREEN SPECTACLE

Opens at

**CENTRAL**

On FRI—17th Feb

*Director:*— CHOWDHARY

*Starring:*— ROSE & MOTILA

*Booking:*— KAPURCHAND LTD., Bombay 4.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

# R. D. Patel Dead

### *Well-Known Parsi Cotton Broker: Funeral To-day*

BOMBAY, Monday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the sudden death of Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, a leading cotton merchant of Bombay. Mr. Patel was the senior partner of Messrs. Patel Brothers. He passed away this morning owing to heart failure. The late Mr. Rustomji Patel was born in Ichapore, a village in the District of Surat. He was educated

LATE MR. R. D. PATEL

in Bombay and started his career as a cotton broker in the firm of Messrs. Dellapota and Patel in 1907.

His late brother Mr. Pestonji was also a well-known cotton Merchant. He had gone to Europe for developing his business. He died in 1934. Since the death of Mr. Pestonji, Mr. Rustomji became the senior partner of Messrs. Patel Brothers and the Managing Director of Messrs. Patel Brothers Ltd.

He was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. He was a popular personality in the cotton trade. Out of respect for the deceased the office of Patel Brothers were closed to-day and will remain closed for to-morrow, the 14th instant.

His funeral will take place this morning at "Sealand", New Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

**SEWREE MARKET TO REMAIN CLOSED**

The Ready Cotton Market at Sewree will remain closed to-day (Tuesday) in memory of the late Mr. R. D. Patel.

**'PARI VARTAN' BY KHALSA COLLEKE STUDENTS**

A large number of students and public were present at C. J. Hall on the occasion of the dramatic performance under the auspices of K. C. B. T. I. Hostel Union. The play of 'Pari Vartan' by Pt. Radhe Shyam, was much appreciated. A request was put forward to stage it on the 2nd day. Accordingly the management of the Union announces that the same drama will be staged again to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the same place.

**Under the auspices of the Oriental Athletes, a 25 miles Cycle Race was held in Bombay on Sunday morning. Photo shows the first four winners (left to right): K. Gerrard, W. Turner, J. Guard and F. Hyderabadwala, who finished in their respective order.**

**Miss Sushilabai Dhairyawan won the Championship in Billiards for the second year in succession at the Khar Gymkhana Sports, held on Saturday last.**

## *EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS*

### *Sobani's Suggestion At School Prize Distribution*

The Cumoo Yacoob A. V. Arabic School, Bombay, celebrated its 10th aninversary on Sunday when, in the absence of Dr. Bazlur Rahman, Principal, Ismail College, Jogeshwari, Mr. Osman Sobani presided.

After the recitation of the Holy Quran the students of the school recited poems and staged plays in English, Urdu, Gujarati and Arabic which programme took about an hour and a half and was very much appreciated.

The Head Master, Mr. Nami Sandilvi read the report for the year 1937-38 and stressed the need for starting a school magazine and a commercial class to be opened side by side with other classes.

The school was started in the year 1929 with a view to impart free Secondary education to Muslim children with Arabic as a compulsory subject and Urdu as the medium of instructions.

The school reading room is strengthened with over 40 Urdu papers and the library added to by 60 new books.

A new playground has been maintained a new parapharnalia of scouts material ordered and Rs. 1,520 sanctioned for compulsory physical training classes. Students of the school are also giving training in simple home industries, fret-work, glass painting and glass engraving. Out of the material supplied students have sent exhibits to the forthcoming Lord Reay Industrial Exhibition, Poona and Secondary Teachers' Home Industrial Exhibition, Bombay

The president, Mr. Osman Sobani stressed the need of extending the school and also suggested the formation of an educational trust for awarding scholarships for poor Muslim boys of the presidency.

## *SUPPORT TO SEAMEN'S STRUGGLE*

Two largely attended meetings of the managers of Seamen's Clubs in Bombay city were held on Sunday, one at Mazagaon and the other at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, to give their support to the struggle that is now going on between the seamen at the Bombay Port and the Shipping Companies.

The meetings were presided over by Mr. Lobo and Mr. P. Menezes respectively.

Both the meetings unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"This meeting of the managers of seamen's clubs in Bombay fully supports the struggle that is going on since the last two months between the seamen in Bombay and the Shipping Companies, and calls upon all seamen to join the struggle and stop seeking employment till an amicable settlement is arrived at between the Seamen's Union and the employers

This meeting further requests the Government of Bombay to take immediate steps to settle the dispute that has been already placed before them by the Seamen's Union and take such other steps as may be necessary in order to eliminate bribery that is rampant at the Bombay Port."

Mr. Dinkar Desai, Secretary of the Union announced at the meetings that some American seamen who arrived at Bombay on Saturday, after hearing the news of the Bombay Seamen's struggle, came to the office of the Union, and as a token of their support to the struggle, contributed three dollars to the Union's Strike Fund. They have also promised to send in contributions from time to time. The Secretary thanked the American seamen for their support.

# AROUND THE COURTS

**Bombay, Monday.**

The story of how a rent-collector took the law into his own hands by breaking the lock of a tenant's room and substituted one of his own was told at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, the Magistrate, was told by the police that the tenant in Chapsi Building at Lamington Road left the room on the 3rd instant on some business without informing the rent collector who, thought that the tenant had absconded without paying two months' rent which was due from him.

The rent collector Himatalal Lukmidas, it was alleged, broke the lock of the room and removed the property to his own place. On returning, the tenant found that the lock he had put was missing. He made a complaint to the Police. When the room was opened the occupant found Rs. 30 and some movable property missing.

On a charge of house-breaking and theft the tenant lodged a complaint against Himatlal Lakmidas.

### Watchman Charged With Stabbing

Mr. J. D. Kaka and family, who had gone to a marriage party, returned to their flat, at Marine Chambers, Marine Drive, on Sunday mid-night and found the lift out of order. They asked the Pathan watchman Mohd. Khan Makmud Sherkhan, as to what was wrong with the lift. It would appear that he answered impertinently, and, after the exchange of a few words, rushed at Mr. J. D. Kaka and his son, who received minor knife injuries of their hands.

Hearing the altercation the eldest son of the house ran to the rescue of his father and brother when, it is alleged, he was stabbed by the Pathan in the side of the abdomen.

Burjorji J. Kaka, the eldest son, who is a young man of 25 years, is seriously injured, and is in the G. T. Hospital. This morning his dying deposition was taken, as it is feared that he will not survive.

The Pathan watchman was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, and was refused bail pending further Police investigation.

**CLASH SEQUEL TO ELECTION RIVALRY**

BOMBAY, Monday.

Seventeen persons were arrested by the Byculla Police last night, on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly with the object of rioting and attempting to commit murder and abetment.

It appears that the accused persons gathered in the compound of the B.I.T. chawls, Tadwadi, it is alleged, for the purpose of assaulting one Rama Rawji and other members of Dr. Solanki's party, rival candidate. At the time they were stoning some rooms.

Atmaram and Harischandra happened to come into the compound and call out for him, whereupon, the accused are alleged to have assaulted them with knives, iron rods, sticks and stones. With the result that Harischandra received some serious state wounds and was later removed to hospital. The police intervened and dispersed the crowd and arrested the accused persons who were present there.

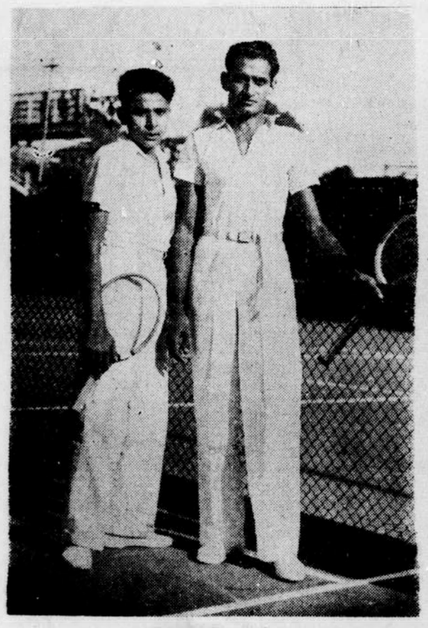
All the accused persons were placed before Mr. R. Mathalcre, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, this morning, when they were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000 (cash deposit of Rs. 100 each) till February 27.

**7-YEAR OLD GIRL'S BODY IN TANK**

The body of a 7-year old girl who was missing from her house on the 11 instant, was found floating in the Tank of the Jain Temple as the magnate needle seeks to at Love Lane yesterday afternoon.

At an inquest held to-day, jury returned a verdict of accidental death, due to drowing in the tank.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT



**Mr. J. M. Mehta (left), winner, and Mr. S. A. Azim, runner-up, in Men's Singles.**

**Miss Leela Row (left), winner, and Miss P. G. Dinshaw, runner-up, in Ladies Singles.**

## *IN AID OF MATERNITY HOME*

### *Well-known South Indian Artistes' Performance*

The first of the series of variety entertainments in aid of the South Indian Maternity Home was given in the Byramji Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga, last evening, where there was a good gathering.

This is perhaps the first time when the three artistes, Mr. P. K. Sundaram Iyer, Srimati Chellammal and Mrs. Lalitha Venkatram, exhibited their musical talents on violin, vocal recitals and Veena, respectively, on the same day and in the same hall. The programme on the whole was impressive and with the co-operation of the public and the local musicians, the organisers are hopeful of achieving their object within a very short period.

## BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOCKEY MATCH

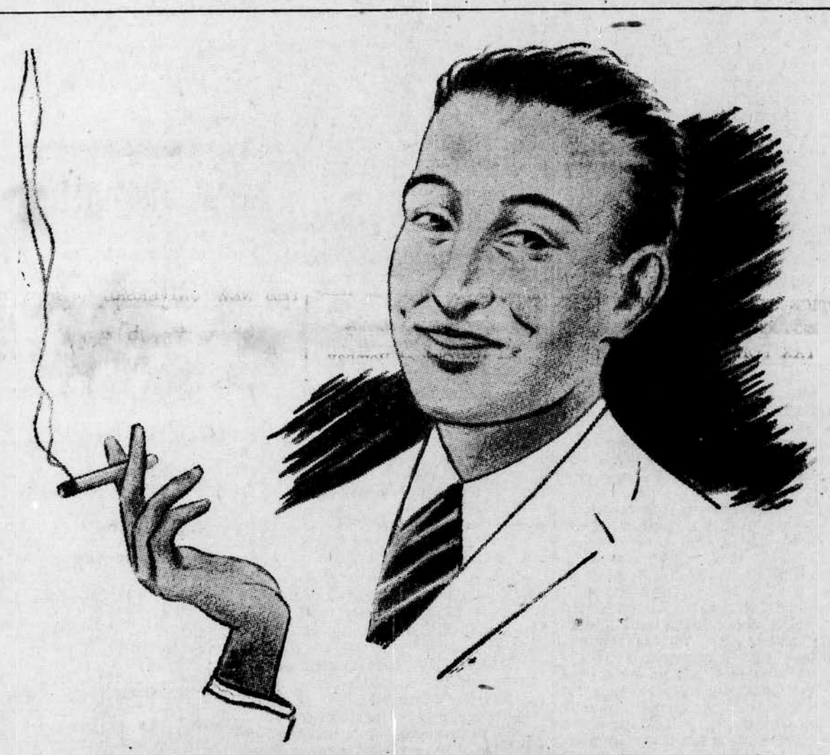
The match commenced on Monday in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association grounds between Southlines and Karden. Both the parties made promising attacks when the ball was transferred on both sides. From the initial bully off the centre forward of the Karden made good advance dodging his immediate opponents. The defence retaliated vigorously but was repulsed twice by Fox and Taylor.

Before the closing of the first half an hour, the Southlines defensive transferred the ball to the defensive of the opponents. The change of the side saw the advanced rank of the Southlines to the fore and in the 20th minute after repeated failures of two corner shots A. Freitus shot repeatedly two goals which stood in their stead till the closing of the first half an hour.

On resumption the Karden team attacked strongly but the Southlines goal keeper saved the situation. The play was transferred for a time to the Southlines side and the Karden made desperate efforts to equalise. But they only succeeded in reducing the margin to 2 goals to one in favour of Southlines.

### Poona United Win Hockey Match

Poona united has won the Bombay Provincial Hockey match against G. I. P. Workshop by one goal to nil on Monday. The game was indecisive for the whole hour and only in the extra five minutes that Poona united was able to score one goal.

A PICTURE OF A WISE MAN

HE KNOWS WHAT IS GOOD, AND APPRECIATES GOOD QUALITY.

IN SHORT, HE IS A SMOKER OF

Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES

M-124

# Muslim Leaguers Stage Walk-Out

## Demand For Separate Electorate In Village Panchayats

**FOURTEEN MEMBERS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE 'BLOC' IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ONCE MORE STAGED A WALK-OUT WHEN THEIR AMENDMENTS TO A CLAUSE FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL, SEEKING SEPARATE ELECTORATES, WERE THROWN OUT BY THE HOUSE ON MONDAY EVENING.**

**Sir Ali Mohomed Khan Dehlavi making a short statement before the walk-out, observed that they could not be a party to the kind of legislation which did not give separate electorates and to which his party stuck.**

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil deplored the tactics of the Muslim League Party, which they had repeatedly adopted in the past. He stated that even under the new Act there was no provision for separate electorates in the Village Panchayats.

The Assembly resumed the 2nd reading of the Village Panchayat Bill where Mr. S. V. Parulekar, moved an amendment to the effect that the number of seats of the Panchayat should be determined by the Collector on the basis of the population of the village and not in consultation with District Local Board.

Mr L. M. Patil opposed the amendment saying that the District Board being aware of village conditions would be in a position to guide the Collector. The amendment was lost.

When the clause regarding the constitution of the village panchayat, as laid down in the amended Village Panchayat Bill came up for discussion, Mr. Jhabvala moved an amendment for the deletion of a paragraph together with the proviso for reservation of seats for women, Muslims, Harijans or backward tribes.

Five more amendments were moved by Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Mr. R. R. Bhole, Mr. Chakranarayan and Sardar N. G. Vinchoorkar.

By means of two amendments Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff, on behalf of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly, sought that the seats reserved for Muslims should be filled up by separate electorates.

Mr. Bhole on behalf of the Independent Labour Party, sought the deletion of the proviso which gave discretion to the Provincial Government for determining the question of reservation of seats on the population basis.

Mr. Chakranarayan's amendment wanted reservation of seats for the Indian Christians in the body.

Sardar Vinchoorkar moved the amendment seeking reservation of one seat for the holder of an alienated village or sub-sharers thereof and similar reservations for revenue villages.

The Speaker stated that all the amendments would be grouped together for purposes of discussion as all of them referred to a common point but voting would be allowed separately.

Mr. Jhabwala speaking on his amendment and opposing all the others stated that the village panchayat bodies stood for the uplift of the villagers by giving them more civic amenities and not as organisations for the distribution of loaves and fishes.

Government should give up the idea of reserving seats for different communities and all those in the bodies should be elected representatives and there should be no percolation of communal beliefs or considerations even among those village bodies.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif urging the establishment of separate electorates in the village panchayats stated that the recent result of the Municipal elections in the Bombay City emphasised such a necessity.

DEPRESSED CLASS CLAIM.

Mr. Bhole observed that under the existing clause there would be no representation of the scheduled castes in most of the villages. Government had to look to the special needs and circumstances of that class. Having regard for those considerations, he asked would it not be fair to give a seat to the schedule castes even in such villages, where their population did not come up to the prescribed basis but where schedule castes still lived.

Mr. Chakranarayan stated that in democracy it was good to have elected representatives; but he asked why seats had not been reserved for the Indian Christians whereas for other communities had been reserved.

Sardar Vinchoorkar pleaded for the rights of holders of land.

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad supported the amendmests of Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif and those of Messrs. Bhole and Chakranarayan. He opposed the other amendments.

Mr. Raut supported the amendment of Mr. Chakranarayan and opposed all the others.

Mr. Phadke supported Mr. Jhabwala's amendment and opposed the rest.

REACTIONARY MUSLIMS.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan found a tinge of communalism in most of the speeches and he wished Government were strong enough to combat the forces. With regard to the amendment brought forward by the Muslim League Party he thought that the members of the party had proved themselves the most reactionary in the whole debate. He asked what they had done to serve the interests of Muslims after being returned through separate electorates. He appealed to the group not to import city politics in village life which was quite different. It was essential to know the social fabric of the villages where it would be dangerous if separate electorates were tried. He only sounded a note of warning to his friends of the Muslim League bloc.

After two more speeches from the Muslim League group, the movers of the amendments gave their replies.

Mr. L. M. Patil in the course of his reply to the various criticism, refuted the charge that communal canker was being allowed by Congress to gnaw at the vitals of the body politic of the villages. It was the Congress which had tried to bring about unity and solidarity among the various communities in this country. For the same reasons, which influenced Government to reserve seats for the downtrodden women community, Government had proposed to reserve seats for other communities. They believed that adult suffrage was the best form of medium for enjoying civic and other rights. It was necessary to see that every citizen, man or woman had a voice in the administration of his or her village.

CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

With regard to the argument advanced that in the Bombay Municipality Muslims had no proper representation he asserted that it was not correct to say so and pointed out that out of the 19 seats due to them on the population basis they had secured all. So it could not be said that under joint electorate, Muslims could not put in their weight and secure their seats. He further asked how could the majority community create confidence among minorities unless there was co-operation and goodwill among all. He asserted that separate electorate was against all national interests. He opposed all the amendments.

The Muslim League Party's amendment was first put to vote and declared lost. A division was demanded resulting in 21 voting for the amendment and 53 against.

When the result was announced by the Speaker, Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Dehlavi wanted to make a statement. He stated that they could not be a party to the kind of legislation which was opposed to their view. They stood for separate electorate. Therefore he and the other members of his Party would leave the House in protest. They accordingly walked out in a file.

HON. PATIL'S STATEMENT

Mr. L. M. Patil then made a statement that he was sorry to see that the Muslim League Party had again adopted the same tactics which they had adopted during the discussion on the Local Boards and Municipality Bills. Even under the present Act there was no provision for separate electorates for village Panchayats. Government had abolished nominations and in the place of nominations they had made provisions for reservation of seats for the different communities.

Mr. Parulekar then moved two amendments, one for the deletion of "if at any contested election no votes are recorded or" in the same clause, stating that it was a remote contingency, and the other seeking to have no Panchayats, if such a contingency ever occurred.

Mr. Patil accepted the first amendment and opposed the other. Mr. Parulekar thereupon withdrew the second amendment. The amendment was accepted by the House when put to vote.

Mr. Bhole then proposed another amendment seeking to get the consent of at least 4/5 of the number of District Local Board members for the appointment of required number of persons for the village Panchayat, if for any reason the election did not result in the return of required number of qualified members for the Panchayat.

Mr. Patil replied that if such an amendment was accepted it would not be possible to form any Panchayat at all. The amendment was thrown out.

JAMNADAS MEHTA WANTS TIME

When the whole clause was put to vote, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stood up saying that he wanted to oppose it. But he thought that it would be convenient to adjourn the House, because he would take some twenty minutes for his speech.

The House agreeing, discussion was adjourned till Tuesday.

Before the House adjourned the speaker announced that the Budget would be presented to the Assembly on Tuesday at 2-30 p.m. after lunch, when copies of the same would be placed on the member's desks.

QUESTIONS ABOUT REDS

The Government of Bombay do not wish to recommend to the Government of India to lift the ban on the Communist Party of India and its subordinate branches.

This categorical statement was made during question-time by the Revenue Minister.

Quite a large number of supplementary questions on the subject were asked by several members of the House and there was a continuous exchange of questions and answers between Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Morarji Desai. The latter answered the questions in the absence of Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik (Kolaba District): Will the Honourable Minister for Home Department (and Legal) be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any public Associations in this Province that have been put under ban and not allowed to function by order of Government;

(b) if so, what are the names of those Associations and when was the ban put on them;

(c) whether among the Associations so banned by Government there are any Associations connected with Russian Communism, either of Stalin Brand or Trotsky Brand;

(d) if so, what are their names and who were among their office-bearers belonging to this Province;

(e) whether the preaching of communism or the communist propaganda as such has been declared unlawful by Government in this Province?

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi: (a), (b) and (c) Only one, viz. the Communist Party of India, with its Committees, Sub Committees, and Branches, which was declared to be an unlawful Association under section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, on the 23rd July 1931 The Communist Party of India owned allegiance to the Communist International, which has its headquarters in Russia.

(d) It is in the public interest not to disclose the information.

(e) "Communism" and "communist propaganda" are not defined in any legal enactment but if the preaching of these violates any provisions of the existing law in British India, then it would be clearly unlawful.

Mr. Mandlik:—Which Government put the ban on the Communist organisation.

Mr. Desai:—The Government of India.

Mr. Parulekar:—How many branches and associations have the Communist Party in India.

Mr. Morarji Desai: The stock has not been taken. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Is it not desirable that the ban on the party should be removed to protect the civic rights.

The speaker stated that the question of civic rights did not arise, whereupon Mr. Mehta asked on what grounds Government did not recommend the lifting of ban on the organisations to the Government of India?

Mr. Desai: It is not in the public interest to give the information.

He, however, added that he would give other information, if necessary notice were given.

Mr. Mehta: Is it not a fact that a huge public meeting, held at Chowpatty under the auspices of several organisations appealed to to Government to lift the ban on the Communist Party.

Mr. Desai stated that he had no information about it. The question what would follow if the ban was removed was ruled out of order.

Replying to Mr. Jhabvala on volunteers organisation scheme, Mr. Desai stated that the scheme was under consideration and it required legislation, which the Government would undertake in due course. The press, he said had welcomed the scheme and it would cost about 25,000 and the Government considered the scheme would be a success.


# Maha Shivaratri

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## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon. Rafiq Gaznavi. 12-30 p.m. Ladie Ploglam. 12-45 Instrumental music 12-55 Market rates. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Ghazals and Qawwali. 3-45 Light selection. 6-0 Gulshan Sufi. 6-10 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-15 Vasumati Divatia and party. (Gujarati Garbas). 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Gulshan Sufi. 8-0 Wit and Nitwit (Marathi). 8-15 Pramilabai. 8-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-40 Shudh-Kalyan. 8-50 Vichitra Been. 9-15 Gulshan Sufi. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 King and his castles, Shivner, by Wilfrid Russell. 10-5 Pramilabai. 10-20 Sitara and Sarod duet. 10-30 Rafique Ghazna I. 11-0 Epilogue.

### Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Gulshan Sufi. 6-40 Sarangi players. 6-50 Vasumati Divatia. Garbas. 7-0 Rafique Ghazanavi. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Teddy weatherford and his band. Relayed from Taj. 11-0 Epilogue.

### Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Katha from Holy Ramayana. 8-15 Arti by devotees. 8-25 Mukerjee. Mohan ki Yad. 8-30 B. S. Rawat. 9-10 Radhabai. 9-30 Radhe Krishna. 9-35 Surmandal recital by S. N. Raman: Bilawal. 9-45 Majidanbai.

12-0 noon. Records.

1-14 p.m. Variety. 2-0 Valley of Gods—Kulu by Agha Mohammad Ashraf. World History—The old city of Mohenjadaro by L. Rajbir Singh. 6-10 Flute solo by Indu Deb. 6-15 E. Roberts. 6-30 For young listeners. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Story. 8-10 Music. 8-15 New Urdu books (Hindustani) by Mirza Mohd. Said. 8-30 B. S. Rawat. 8-45 Radhabai. 9-0 Majidanbai. 9-50 Lina Pagliughi; Soprano. 10-0 Democracy of Dominions. By Miss G. Delap Stevenson. 10-15 Child born to be a Queen. Historical romance by R. Qutb.

### Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. and 6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Majidanbai. 6-35 Duet by Manohar and Azizi 6-40 Radhabai. 7-0 B. S. Rawat. 7-20 by Manohar and Aziz. 6-40 Raman: Tilak Kamod. 7-30 On wings of song (Bengali). 7-45 Poetry recitation (Bengali) by B. K. Mukherjee. 7-55 Majidanbai. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 10-0 Nadia Gehri Nao Purani. 10-30 S. N. Raman. 10-40 Majidanbai.

### Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. to 7-0 As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 10-0 As in Delhi 1.

### Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.

12-30 p.m When we were very Young. 1-15 Market Rates. 1-17 Dance Music. 1-30 For Newcomers. 2-2 For Newcomers 5-0 For Children. 6-0 Kartick Chandra Das. 6-20 Alauddin Sircar. 6-40 Sita Banerjee I. 7-0 Mahamaya Devi. 7-20 Bibhuti Dutt. 7-30 Arati Das. 8-0 Susama Dutt. 9-10 Modern Composers. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude. 9-30 Trekking in Tibet. 9-45 Orchestral Programme.

### Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. to 9-5 As in Calcutta I. 9-5 Kanaklata Banerjee. 9-20 Master Sunil Kumar Banerjee. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

### Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

4-0 p.m. Things of Interest. (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Sons and Daughters of India. 4: Punna, (Telugu) by Shrimati Vijayalakshmi. 4-20 Group Singing. (Telugu). 5-0 Nagaswaram. 5-30 G. N. Panchanathan Vocal. 6-30 Pudukotah Subramania Iyer: Flute. 7-0 At Madras Radio Theatre. 7-15 Saved from Wastepaper Basket. (Telugu) by T. Radhakrishnayya. 7-30 Mudikondan C. Venkatarama Iyer: Vocal. 8-30 Chellappa Iyer: Violin. 9-20 Salt of Earth Second Fiddle, by G. L. Rossiter. 9-35 Records. 10-0 London's River. 10-30 Epilogue.

### Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. As in Madras I. 6-0 Rural Melodies. 6-10 Rural Credit (Tamil). 6-20 Duets by Shrimati C. S. Rajam and Vijaya Rao. 6-30 As in Madras I. 9-35 Mudikondan C. Venkatarama Iyer: Vocalist. 10-0 Chellappa Iyer. Violin.

### Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. With Villagers. 6-0 Instrumental Interludes. 6-10 Shamshad Begam. 6-30 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 6-50 Sada Bahar. 7-10 Shamshad Begam. 7-30 Khyber Orchestra: Prem Nagar. 7-45 Untapped Resources of the Frontier. 8-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 8-20 Sada Bahar. 8-40 Shamshad Begam. 9-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 9-45 Listeners' Post Bag. 10-5 Dilbar Raj: Piano. 10-10 Sada Bahar. 10-20 Sada Bahar and Inayat Husain: Duet.

### Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-10 p.m. Ved Path by Pandit Budh Dev. 6-25 Kumari Savitri Malik (Amateur). 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Women's Programme (Amateur). 7-45 Kumari Savitri Malik (Amateur). 8-5 Orchestral Interlude. 8-15 New Urdu Books (Hindustani) by Mirza Mohd. Said. (Relayed from Delhi). 8-30 Listeners' Letters and Replies. 8-50 Bashir Begam. 9-5 Sitar Recital, by Siraj Ahmad. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Oxford Group Movement, by Lionel W. Jardine, C.I.E. 10-5 Kumari Savitri Malik (Amateur). 10-20 Bashir Begam. 10-35 Orchestral Interlude. 10-45 Kumari Savitri Malik (Amateur).

### Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Kumar. 6-10 Mubarak Husain. 6-20 Mohammad Husain. 6-50 Vidyadharibai of Benares. 7-30 Changing Scale 1. 7-30 Records. 8-0 Urdu books. Review (Hindustani) by Mirza Mohammad Said, (relayed from Delhi)' 8-15 Kumar. 8-55 Vidyadharibai of Benares. 9-50 I think we attach too much importance to sport; discussion between L. Mac Carthy and H. Williams. 10-5 Mohammad Husain. 10-25 K .K. Seth: Ghazals. 10-30 Rahmat Ali: Sohni on Sarangi. 10-35 Vidyadharibai of Benares.

### B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. City of London. 1. 7-45 B B C Variety orchestra. 8-10 Marcel De Haes. 8-30 Music hall. 9-30 News. 9-55 Sonata recital by Lilly Philips (violoncello) and Anne Mukle (Pianoforte)

# Dispute Over Petit Estates

## Official Assignee's Suit In High Court

The suit filed by the Official Assignee of the High Court against the Provident Investment Co., Ltd. and others came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court.

As the legal representative of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit who was adjudicated an insolvent in July 1934, the plaintiff filed this suit to set aside a deed of rectification executed by Mr. Jehangir Petit in favour of the first defendants and to ascertain their rights in a mortgage deed executed in their favour by Mr. Petit.

It appears that the late Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit had mortgaged his property, the "Shanton Petit" situated at Warden Road to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal in consideration of a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs on September 19, 1910.

In 1913, Mr. Bomanji Petit made a trust of several properties including "Shanton Petit" which was in his favour and after his death in favour of his wife Gulbai, his three sons-Jehangir, Dinanjibhai and Pirojshah—and his two daughters, Dinbai and Manekbai.

LOAN REPAID

After Mr. Bomanji Petit's death in 1919 the Thakore Saheb of Gondal pressed for repayment of his loan. As this was not provided for in the deed of settlement, the trustees, after obtaining sanction of the High Court, repaid the loan from the general estates.

The issue raised in the present suit rested on the correct interpretation of certain clauses in the deed of settlement.

It appeared that in 1928, Mr. Jehangir Petit had mortgaged to the first defendants his 4/14th share of "Shanton Petit" and later he executed another mortgage in their favour.

DECREE IN MORTGAGE SUIT

It transpired that in 1931 the first defendants obtained a decree against Mr. Jehangir Petit on the mortgage. Thereafter, Mr. Jehangir Petit's share in the properties was auctioned and purchased by the first defendants in 1934. A few months thereafter, the latter obtained a deed of rectification from Mr. Petit.

Mr. Jehangir Petit was declared an insolvent in July 1934.

By this suit, the plaintiff wanted to have the deed of rectification set aside and further claimed a declaration that he would be entitled to the share of Mr. Jehangir Petit in the proceeds of the sale of "Shanton Petit" whenever it was sold.

On the other hand, the first and eighth defendants contended that in the event of the sale of "Shanton Petit," all the beneficiaries under the trust deed should get their share from the sale proceeds.

JUDGMENT

In his judgment, his lordship held that the claim of the first and eighth defendants was not maintainable under the trust deed.

In the result, his lordship granted a decree in favour of the plaintiff as asked for by him.

*Bombay Tennis*

# Hard Court Championships Conclude

## Pereira Robs Mehta Of 'Triple Crown'; Plays Brilliantly In Mixed Doubles Final

With the three remaining finals being decided, the curtain was rung down, on Monday evening, on the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships—(run under the auspices of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay). The most interesting items having already been gone through, the previous evening, a large number of local tennis 'fans' decided to stay away—with the result that enthusiasm was rather lacking as Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan and Jimmy Mehta entered Court No. 1 to play—the only remaining semi-final—against Miss M. R. Kavasji and S. A. Azim.

'JIMMY' AGAIN SHINES

Anxious to bring off a 'treble' Mehta again played brilliant tennis. Following up his powerful service, which was functioning as well as ever, with clever interceptions at the net and neatly executed good-length drives from the baseline, our future Davis Cup 'hope' was, as usual, the principal centre of interest. Azim, on the other hand, continued his run of mediocre play, double-faulting at crucial moments or frequently smashing into the net. For the Bhopal player the present tournament has been one long tale of rank bad luck, and rank bad play, 'fifty fifty'. Not for even a single moment throughout the whole Championships was he seen exhibiting the devastating form that he had, only a few years back, displayed against the Yugo-Slavian Wimbledon 'hope', Franjo Puncec, now one of the world's ten best players—and that had once made him India's sixth player.

The match itself—minus Jimmy Mehta—was the usual type of mixed doubles encounter, smelling strongly of 'Riveira' tennis. With Mehta playing in true 'cavalier' fashion, the first set—a long drawn out affair—went to Miss Kavasji and partner—after sixteen dull games had been played. But that was all the latter could get—for 'Jimmy' soon realising that another match might have to be played immediately after, forced the pace and obtaining able assistance from his partner settled matters rather easily by winning the next two sets with the loss of only seven games.

The popular hero of many a famous doubles encounter—A. C. Pereira upset Mehta's calculations by literally 'robbing' the Nagpur lad of the 'triple crown'. Receiving sound support from an extremely 'steady' partner—"A. C."—as he is affectionately known to his countless local admirers—went on to give a dazzling display of powerful overhead work coupled with clever net-play. Often retrieving apparently unreturnable shots—Pereira completely unnerved his opponents by his tenacity and coolness of purpose—and though 'Jimmy's' numerous supporters were somewhat disappointed at the result they were nevertheless vociferous in applauding the ultimate winners—"A. C". deservedly getting the major share of the cheering.

At the conclusion, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly distributed the prizes—the function coming to a happy termination by the Managing Committee of the Tournament being 'At Home' to a select gathering of competitors, office-bearers, pressmen, and specially invited guests.

**MONDAY'S RESULTS:**

MIXED DOUBLES (SEMI-FINAL)

Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan and J. M. Mehta beat Miss M. R. Kavasji and S. A. Azim 7—9, 6—3, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES (FINAL)

Miss P. G. Dinshaw and A. C. Pereira beat Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan and J. M. Mehta 8—6, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

Miss P. G. Dinshaw and Miss T. Dias beat Mrs. G. R. Genge and Mrs. R. Johnstone 6—1, 6—4.

PROFESSIONALS SINGLES (FINAL)

Sahebdin (Government House Club, Bombay) beat Sarju Prasad (Bombay Gymkhana; Bombay) 6—3, 6—1.


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2nd GRAND WEEK!
Last Three Days!
Never before such stark truth presented on any motion picture screen! The whole town's discussing it.
"DAMAGED LIVES"
FOR ADULTS ONLY
PERSONS UNDER 16 NOT ADMITTED.
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SPECIAL NOTICE:
On Thursday 16th February There will be only TWO SHOWS
At 10 a.m. & 3-30 p.m. of
"DAMAGED LIVES"
FOR ADULTS ONLY

## SUNDAY'S DIARY

MAGNIFICENT Cars of Bombay's Millionnaire's enter the Opera House by the main gate and have to immediately exit by the Back one, as the Theatre Is

"HOUSE FULL"

FOURTH 4 WEEK

"MOTHER INDIA"
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
1000 LAUGHS
in ninety minutes of happiness and hi-jinks!
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
in a HAL ROACH production
BLOCK-HEADS
with Patricia ELLIS Minor SOMBELL Billy GILBERT James FINLAYSON
Directed by John G. Blystone
Hal Roach Metro Goldwyn Mayer
NEXT ATTRACTION!
JANET GAYNOR, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, FRANCHOT TONE.
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THREE LOVES HAS NANCY"

CAPITOL
To-night at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW:
JAMES STEWART
SIMONE SIMON
IN
SEVENTH HEAVEN
SWEETHEARTS as you desire them..... in the tenderest love story of our time!

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 10, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 23, 1357
Parsi: Shehrever 12, 1308
Hightide: 8-03; 22-03
Lowtide: 3-08; 14.40
Sunrise: 7h. 8m.
Sunset: 6h. 39m.

### Tuesday, February 14.

Bombay Dog Show, Town Hall, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.
University Senate, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Closed Meeting, Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Overseas League: Members meet Mr. Philip Noakes, Green's Hotel 6 30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

PATEL RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHOY—Son of Late Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Patel, Senior Partner of Patel Brothers and Managing Director of The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. died of heart-failure this morning. Funeral to-day at his residence Sealand, Colaba at 8-30 a.m.

SHIVRATRI AS POSTAL HALF-HOLIDAY

On account of Maha Shivratri, the General Post Office will be open up to 3 p.m. on Friday, February 17, and not till 6 p.m. as announced before.

B. P. T. U. C.

An urgent meeting of the Executive of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

HINDI VIDYAPEETH, BOMBAY

Hindi Prathama Examination of the Hindi Vidyapeeth, Bombay will be held on Sunday next the 19th February 1939 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) The Examinees are requested to be present at their respective examination centres at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

CHEQUES DELIVERED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 10-2-1939 were as under:—
Number of cheques 108890
Amount of cheques Rs. 12,43,38,552-15-1

BOMBAY TO CAPE TOWN TOUR POSTPONED

Last Sunday the 12th Feb. 1939 Mr. J. R. Mody came to the Esplanade Bandstand with his loaded Tandem for starting on a journey from Bombay to Cape Town, but he was informed at the starting place that Mr. Manchi B. Katrak his partner had fallen ill, therefore Mr. Mody had to postpone the tour.

THE MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL

"The Maratha High School" reorganisation scheme as announced by a printed circular dated 24th October 1938 over the signatures of Messrs. S. P. Varde, L. S. Dabholkar, R. S. Paldbidri, S. L. Kapadi, V. P. Varde and V. H. Deshpande has been abandoned.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of January was 7607 out of which 709 males, 483 females and 520 children were new patients and 2341 males, 1523 females and 1341 children were old ones.

The daily average attendance was 223.

MAJESTIC
CINEMA GIRGAUM.
Daily: 4-30, 7, 10 p.m.
Non-Stop Twenty Fourth 24th WEEK
ON THE STAGE
Master SANE & Mr. KADAM
the WHISTLING-PRODIGIES, will MUSICALLY whistle the TWO

SONG-DUETS
from the 'Bramhachari' film when SANE WILL SING for Miss MEENAKSHEE and Kadam for Mr. VINAYAK!

ON THE SCREEN
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 5
in MARATHI.
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रह्मचारी
The 'BACHELOR'.
The Matchless Comedy of the Indian-Screen!

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road Demon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"President". Daily at 5-15, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of an Actress". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Men With Wings". Daily at 3-30, 6-50 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Block-Heads" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Society". Daily at 4, 6-50 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Swiss Miss". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"The Mikado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Sheth Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give in Gujarati further explanations as regards the Fasli Sal Calculations.

CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

There is great resentment in the Cutchi Commercial circles of Bombay regarding the antiparishad activities of Sheth Ebji Shivji of Cutch Mundra at the time of the observance of the 'Responsible Govt.' Day on the 26th January and after. They have decided to boycott the Cotton Ginning Press of Sheth Ebji Shivji in Mundra.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Canton" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 16th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 1 a.m. the following day for China and Japan.

Medical inspection from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. on 16-2-1939.

PALANPUR RAJYA PRAJA SANGH PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of Palanpur Rajya Praja Sangh, Bombay there will be a public meeting of the Palanpur State people residing in Bombay today (Tuesday), at 9 p.m (S.T.) at Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank, Mr. Dahyalal Mehta, the secretary the Palanpur Praja Mandal, Palanpur, and others will speak on "Responsible Government and Palanpur". Dr. Chandulal Desai a well-known Congress leader of Gujarat will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Canton" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 16th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hakodate Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 14th instant.

THE FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS

With a view to bring about coordination of work among different institutions rendering social service a meeting of the representatives of about sixteen well-known social welfare organisations of the city was held on 8th February 1939, in the Servants of India Society Hall under the presidentship of Mr B. N. Motiwalla, when the following Managing Council was elected:—

President: Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. K. F. Nariman and B. N. Motiwalla.
Hon. Treasurer: Dr. J. F. Bulsara.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Miss P. N. Nariman and Mr. R. B. Patel.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Balak Vrind section of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Bombay, a very interesting and instructive lecture on the Growth of Teeth in children was given by Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Inspector of Visual Instruction on Saturday last at the Kanara Saraswat Association, Gamdevi. The lecture was accompanied by a film showing the growth of teeth from infancy till the child attains majority. This was followed by an equally interesting film on the cycle of water showing how water was transformed into vapour, and then to clouds and how it returned to the earth by way of rain. On behalf of the Samaj Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri thanked Mr. Ullal for the very interesting manner in which he described the film to the little children. She hoped more institutions in the city would avail themselves of the various visual instruction facilities provided free by Government.

## CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

### Prof. Wadia On Evils Of Fragmentation Of Land

Prof. P. A. Wadia of the Wilson College delivered a lecture on "The place of co-operation in our Agriculture" under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute, on Monday evening, when Prof. Kazi presided.

At the outset the Professor referred to the difficulties facing solution of India's agricultural problem. Nearly 75 per cent. of the Indian population was dependent upon agriculture and their 'per capita' income was about Rs. 50. Again peasantry lived under crushing burden of indebtedness which had run nearly 1,000 crores.

After dealing with the main causes of the rural indebtedness, the Professor observed that the fact of subdivision and fragmentation further complicated the agricultural problem. In India land was minutely subdivided and fragmented most of the cultivators' holdings being between 1/2 to 10 acres.

ECONOMIC HOLDINGS

In his opinion 20 acres would constitute an economic holding that would maintain the cultivator and his family at a reasonable standard of comfort

Again the land assessment in India was characterised by worst features of tax and those of rent, without any redeeming feature of, either the tax or rent. Land revenue was taken irrespective of the consideration whether it left minimum subsistence for the cultivator and his family or not.

Another evil was the land hunger due mainly to the loss of occupational equilibrium. The forest policy was so administered as to divert the important source of manure, viz.,the cowdung, into use for fuel purposes. Moreover peasantry was ignorant as regards the use of natural manures as bones, fish bones, oil cakes and night soil.

You must have a clean slate about the agricultural debt. Wipe out the whole burden of indebtedness. If Great Britain could refuse to pay her debt to U.S.A., surely a national government could afford to take a bold stand for the welfare of the majority of our people.

INDIA'S RESERVE

He further said that India's reserve of nearly 100 crores plus 25 crores in the Saving Banks should be utilized to create a credit structure so as to wipe out the rural indebtedness after scaling down the debt to 25 p.c. of its total. But that was also not enough and a foreign loan was needed. For even after writing off the whole debt, to prevent the agriculturist from lapsing into the former habit, an efficient machinery providing short term credit to meet the genuine needs of the cultivators should be devised.

But the movement would not solve India's economic problem. What was required was collectivisation as in Russia, supplying everything to meet the needs of the cultivator and in turn socialising the produce from which a minimum subsistence was guaranteed to each.

## Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, Bombay when the following business will be transacted:—

1. To consider the application of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala for being selected to contest one of the Labour Seats in the Municipal Corporation.
2. To consider the Report of the Kania Committee.
3. To receive the accounts of the One Day General strike.
4. Any other matter that may be brought forward with the consent of the President.

Due to shortness of time it may not be possible to send notices to the Unions individually and therefore all the Unions are requested to see that their representatives do attend the meeting.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held today (Tuesday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the St. Columba High School Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, when the delegates from Bombay will speak on their general impressions of the 13th Session of the All India Women's Conference held at Delhi. Mrs. Heerabai Gilder has kindly consented to preside. Your presence is earnestly requested.

GUIDE WAYS.

The deputation of the share holders of the Guide Ways Feeder Lines Co., Ltd. Almatti, waited on the Hon. Mr. Nurie who assured them of the Guide Ways interest and assistance which would amount to 25 per cent of capital invested in the Scheme.

He told them, he was satisfied that the Guide Ways would be very beneficial medium of transport for the rural areas and assured them that they had taken up a very good work and urged them strongly to complete the undertaking, in which, he was quite sure they would meet with full success.

Members of the Deputation were Mahadeorao Anandrao Raste, First Class Sardar, Poona (Leader) and others.

# TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Nine Days Fete in aid of St. Peter's Church Bandra, opened on Saturday with a bang, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay conducted the opening ceremony. After the opening His Grace and the large number of guests invited visited the whole Fete stall by stall. His Grace then went on the G.I.P. Rly. amusement train, and while the train passed the route, crowds cheered him.

The Fete is one of the grandest ever held in the entire suburban area. It is made up of over a hundred and fifty stalls most of them backed with amusements that one sees down Europe. It could even be said to be the biggest ever held, occupying a very large area of land. The stalls and side shows every one of them is worth studying and one could spend many happy hours amidst them. Several games of skill are among the amusements. The giant wheel, the Merry-go-round and the dashing motorist were very well patronised, but a talkie house which exhibited popular pictures was a craze of the crowd. Every show in this temporary talkie house was fully packed which clearly showed how badly the suburbs need a talkie house. This need will be satisfied by the opening of the Bandra Talkie house whose building is nearly completed, and it is expected that the opening night may be on Easter Sunday. A clay model of this talkie house was exhibited in one of the stalls in the Fete.

Coming to the question of the fete again, Sunday evening saw a record breaking crowd. No less than five thousand people visited the grounds and spend long hours amusing themselves with fun and the various delicious dishes prepared in the amusement garden. On Saturday a Military Band was in attendance, while on Sunday the St. Mary's School Band played. The whole fete was very tastefully decorated and illuminated, but I feel I must mention that the illumination was from an artistic point of view a little too gaudy.

THAT ROAD IN JUHU

I have on several occasions comented on the deplorable condition of the stretch of road between the Palm Beach Hotel and the Royal Hotel at Juhu, but I feel little or no heed has been paid to my comments.

You are aware that while the whole Juhu Road has been made up this stretch has been left in a very deplorable condition owing to a dispute between the owner and the Municipality. This dispute has continued for a considerably long period, and I learn that there does not seem anylikelihood of a settlement.

Now that Juhu season will start in right earnest, the Municipality must make every effort either to settle the dispute or divert the road through another plot. Something must be done if the popularity of Juhu is to increase.

## TRIBUTE TO POPE AND GAEKWAR

### City Corporation Resolutions

The Municipal Corporation met on Monday afternoon for the first time after the elections. There was a perceptible feeling of gloom over the House, due to the recent deaths of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda and His Holiness Pope Pius XI, which followed in such quick succession. The Mayor congratulated the candidates who were successful in the recent elections, as also the Municipal Commissioner, who had made such excellent polling arrangements. Continuing the Mayor said:—

"The late Maharaja was one of the most illustrious and enlightened princes of India. He had introduced many social and educational reforms in the State of Baroda. He was remarkable for his versatility, and was possessed of a remarkable breadth of vision. His education and travel brought him into intimate contact with the culture of the West which he endeavoured to harmonise with that of the East. The Baroda of to-day bears ample testimony to his abilities as a noble ruler, an able administrator and an enthusiastic social reformer. By his death India has lost one of her greatest sons, the Empire a brilliant figure and Baroda a ruler of great sagacity, courage and patriotism.

His Holiness the Pope was not only a scholar but also an administrator and a politician. He played a prominent part not merely as the head of the Catholic Church but in international affairs. He was a great idealist, and a man of progressive outlook. He took keen interest in all matters of social reorganisation and education. He was loved and admired by all the world. His denunciation of racial policy carried out at present in some of the States in Europe revealed his rare strength of character.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The following resolution moved by Mr Nagindas T. Master was passed: It was seconded by Rao Bahadur Bole:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the death on Monday, the 6th February 1939, of His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda who was one of the enlightened and illustrious rulers of Indian States and who, by initiating many important social and educational reforms had won the admiration of his subjects and countrymen and by whose death India has lost one of her great sons and the State of Baroda a kind and enlightened ruler.

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to His Highness the Maharaja Pratap Singh Gaekwar and the Dowager Maharani of Baroda with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement."

This resolution moved by Prof. Soares was also passed:— It was seconded by Prof. Soares.

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad news of the death on Friday, the 10th February 1939, of His Holiness Pope Pius XI who by his constant endeavours to achieve the welfare of the people and by his nobility of heart, strength of character and broad outlook had not only endeared himself to his followers but had also won the respect and estimation of people outside his flock.

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay for being forwarded to the proper authorities with the Corporation's sympathy in the loss sustained by the Catholic Church."

Further business was adjourned till Wednesday next, and the House rose without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the two distinguished dead. H. H. the late Maharaja of Baroda and H. H. Pope Pius XI.

## EX-POLICE PATIL ALLOWED BAIL

### Appeal Against Conviction For Incendiarism

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court ordered the release on bail of Jehangir Cowasji Petel formerly a Police Patil of Varad who was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Bardoli to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.

The accused was convicted of setting fire to the cart of a villager. His appeal having been rejected by the Sessions Judge, he approached the High Court in revision.

Though the revisional application has been filed, it has not yet come for admission. In the meanwhile, their lordships have granted the bail application moved by Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur.

## DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER

Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court Sessions sentenced one Vardichand Trikamji to death for the murder of Poonamchan Dhaneshwar on November 22.

It appeared that the accused bore a grudge against the deceased who had misbehaved with his wife two years ago.

## MUSLIM WOMEN'S EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### A Social Gathering

The Muslim Women's Education Committee organized an Id gathering at the Victoria Gardens on Monday evening. Over 300 Muslim women were present. The object of the gathering was to enlist the support of increasing number of Muslim women to the cause of spreading education among Muslim girls. The members of the Committee utilized the occasion by impressing upon the women present the advantages of education. Many of the latter agreed to send their daughters or wards to school, especially the Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' High School. Forty new members joined the Committee whose present membership is fifty. The gathering, which was a great success, dispersed after partaking of refreshment.

Mrs. Faiz Tyebji is the President and Mrs. Ebrahim Currimbhoy and Mrs. Saif Tyebji are the Hon. Secretaries of the Committee.

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"At 55, I began to feel I was growing old. I had pains in my joints. I couldn't bend my knees. I was really crippled. At last, I turned to Kruschen Salts. In eight weeks, Kruschen had transformed me. I am back on the road to-day, selling as well as ever."
If you feel that "old age" is coming on—if you are becoming slow and inactive—do as this salesman did—take Kruschen first thing every morning. Its six mineral salts awaken your liver, kidneys and intestines to new activity. They eliminate the poisonous waste which cause your pains and sluggishness. Your blood is cleansed. Your pains leave you. In their place come new life and new energy. You get that youthful "Kruschen Feeling" which has brought health and happiness to millions of people all over the world.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1939

# THE RAILWAY BUDGET

The Railway Budget for 1939-40, presented to the Central Legislative Assembly on Monday, contains no surprises. It provides for a surplus of Rs. 2.13 crores for the year as against 2¼ crores originally estimated for 1938-39. The revised estimate of the surplus for the latter year is 2.05 crores, which is less than the actual surplus of last year by about 3/4 crore, but the decrease was due more to increased working expenses than to decreased traffic receipts. The traffic receipts of State lines for the current year are expected to be only about 1/3 crore less than they were last year but 40 lakhs more than the original estimate. When it is considered that the total receipts these two years are about 94 crores, the slight fractioned deviations do not suggest any marked trends likely to upset budget estimates seriously. Yet, as the Railway Member remarked in presenting the Budget, none can say with confidence that the tide of depression and deficits has definitely turned and that we can now look forward to an era of prosperity. The international situation just at present seems to be more uncertain than it was last year and there is no knowing how it will affect Indian trade movements.

## *A Wrong Step*

The problem for the Railways, as for other state-aided public utility concerns, is to ensure a fair surplus by increasng their income by legitimate ways and reducing expenditure without prejudicing efficiency. At a time when depression has not wholly ended and trade is not particularly brisk, it behoves the Railways to stimulate traffic through all possible and reasonable facilities. From this point of view the attempts recently made by several Railways to popularise travel through large concessions for holiday trips have succeeded in their object, have already ensured a fair margin of profit and will bring larger profits as the habit of periodical travel grows. But the action taken by Railways like the East Indian Railway in enhancing the third class fares for distances over fifty miles is a step in the wrong direction and hardly calculated to make the people prefer Railways to motor service for fairly long distances. The Railway Member contended that it was an obviously unjustifiable proposition "that road competition can be met by a universal reduction in rates." The Railways think so because they prefer meeting road competition by crippling motor service in various unjustifiable ways with Government's help. Not only the rates for third class passengers are not generally reduced but the amenities for them have not been sufficiently improved. It is no wonder, therefore, that a large number of people prefer the bus to railways. Freights for goods also are not low enough, speaking generally. Sir Thomas Stewart, the Railway Member, said that "railway rates in India are low, the average rate per ton being among the lowest in the world." We doubt if this view is quite accurate, considering the purchasing power of money in India and an average Indian's income.

## *Indianisation At Snail's Pace*

As regards attempts to reduce expenditure, we fear they are even less satisfactory. There is a vast field for retrenchment in the Railways without prejudice to efficiency. But the problem has never been seriously tackled. Essential conditions of sound economy are complete Indianisation of the Railway services and making the Railway amenable to the control of the Legislature. But Indianisation is progressing at snail's pace. The percentage of Indians among gazetted officers on state-managed railways, which was 50.10 in 1937 rose only to 52.53 in 1938. And this includes the employment of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans. Nobody would mind their inclusion if these were employed either on the population basis or on pure merits, as judged by competitive tests. But it is found that among subordinate servants in scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 per month and over, the percentage of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans in 1938 was as high as 41.97 even on State Railways, whereas the percentage even of Hindus was only 29.35. If this is not racial favouritism and nepotism, we would ask what else it is When fat jobs have got to be found for the favoured persons on the ground of the skin, it is certainly not possible to secure either economy or efficiency. And in these circumstances one can quite understand the tendency to deprive the legislature of what little control it has over the Railways.

# Optimist Or Imperialist?

Mr. H. G. Wells, once a prominent radical intellectual, seems to be growing into one of those self-complacent cynics who can afford airily to dismiss everything in the world with supreme indifference. The symptoms are not unknown among British writers who, having acquired popularity and a bank balance by their leftist writings, revert to a non-committal attitude on the issue of imperialism. While passing through Karachi on his way back from Australia, Mr. Wells is reported to have said that "India's nationalism was just a cheap imitation of European nationalism and Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal are imitators of the West." We shall not presume to teach history to the author of the "Outline of World History" but one may suggest for the edification of Mr. Wells that Indian nationalism, unlike Western nationalisms which grew out of aggressive ambitions of statesmen from Bismarck to Hitler, is the direct reaction of the impact of Imperialism Even if we do acquire the aggressive tendencies of the West, Mr. Wells has only to thank British Imperialism for it. But, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian nationalist movement has been carried on on strictly non-aggressive and non-violent lines while Pandit Jawaharlal, in recent years, has taught us to view our movement as a part of the world-wide struggle against Imperialism, fascism and other reactionary forces. Indeed, the Indian national movement to-day provides the only instance in world history when, even before winning their independence, people have shown willingness to co-operate with democratic forces elsewhere in the world. But surely it does not lie in the mouth of a member of the ruling nation to accuse us of cheap nationalism without saying a word in condemnation of the Imperialism which keeps us in subjection. Even an intellectual like Mr. Wells dare not come out in the open against Imperialism which stands condemned in the eyes of every fair-minded thinker.

This is not by any means the first time that Mr. Wells has shirked a straight answer to an all-important issue. When a direct question on the situation in Spain was addressed to leading authors of Britain, he was one of the few who refused unconditionally to support the Republican Government. Seeking refuge in hair-splitting definitions he declared that the new republic "has been destroyed between the Anarchist-Syndicalists on the one hand and the Franco pronunciamento on the other." We regard it as callous naivete on the part of such a well-informed man to put an international gangster like Franco and the democratically elected Government of a country on the same level. But British writers of best-sellers develop a trick of seeing too many sides to every question and shrewdly compromising on the issue of Imperialism by quibbling about words like 'nationalism.' If our 'cheap imitation of the West' does not please Mr. Wells one would like to know what remedy he suggests to us to get rid of the Imperialist shackles. Should we wait for the dawn of a Wellsian (or Shavian) Utopia before we question Britain's right to rule over us? The Imperialist and the British Intellectual may argue differently. To us their conclusion looks suspiciously the same.

# A Unique Gathering

## *Delegates To Palestine Conference Entertained*

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 6 (By Air Mail).

The representatives of the All-India Muslim League, now in London, entertained the Arab Delegates to the Palestine Conference at a dinner, at Claridge's Hotel, on Friday the 3rd February. The banquet put the conference under way as it was the first public function attended by the Delegates 'en masse'. It was a gathering where Muslims and Christians met as brothers and the general atmosphere in the brilliantly lit and well-decorated room was that of 'camaraderie.' The colour scheme of flowers was that of the national flag of Palestine and the flowing robes and head dresses of the Arabs mingled happily with the 'Shervanies' and 'fezes' of the Indian representatives. The whole of the world of Islam was collected round the table and the language of the conversation was mostly Arabic mingled with English and French here and there. Among those present were:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi-Arabia, and a Delegate to the conference and his younger brother, His Royal Highness the Prince Khalid; His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, the Saudi Minister in London; His Excellency Fuad Bey Hamza, Deputy Foreign Minister of Hijaz and Najd and a Delegate; His Royal Highness the Prince Saif-ul-Islam of Yemen, Delegate; al-Qadhi Muhammad Abdullah esh-Shami of Yemen, Delegate; al-Qadhi Husain ibn Ali al Amari of Yemen, Delegate; His Highness the Prince Abdul Munim, Heir-Presumptive to Egypt, son of the ex-Khedive Abbas Halim II, Head of the Egyptian Delegation. His Excellency Hasan Nashat Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador in London (Delegate). His Excellency Ali Pasha Mahir, Palace Minister to His Majesty King Farouk of Egypt (Delegate) and Abdur Rahman Bey Hakki, Counsellor to the Egyptian Embassy; His Excellency the General Nouri Pasha Saied, Prime Minister of Iraq (Delegate); His Excellency Raul Bey Chadardji, Iraqi Minister, and Abdul Muni'im Bey Gailani, First Secretary to the Iraqi Legation; His Excellency Tanfiq Pasha Abou'l Houda, Prime Minister of Trans-Jordan (Delegate); His Excellency Jumia Khan Sidbil, Iranian Charge d'Affaires His Excellency Juma Khan Siddiqi, the Afghan Charge d'Affaires; Saiyed Jamal Bey el-Husseini, Head of the Palestine Delegation; Moosa Bey el-Alami, representing His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem; Alfred Bey Roch; Aouni Bey Abdul Hadi, who was a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles and Amin Bey Tamini. All the above are Delegates to the conference on behalf of the Higher Arab Committee. There were two Seychelles detenus, Fuad Bey Saba and Yacoub Bey Hussein, who have come as advisers. Amir Adil Arslan of Syria and Dr. Izzat Tannoks, Director of the Palestine Arab Centre, were the other important guests. Sir Abdul Qadir, of the India Office and Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmed, Imam of the Woking Mosque along with the two hosts Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi and Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman formed the Indian contingent.

**Tremendous Odds.**

His Excellency Abdur Rahman Bey Azzam. Egyptian Minister in Baghdad and Mecca and a Delegate and Mahmoud Bey Riadzadah, First Secretary of the Saudi Legation, were prevented from coming due to influenza while George Bey Antonius, Secretary-General of all the Arab Delegations, was kept away due to pressure of work in connection with the conference. Another interesting guests would have been His Excellency Tewfik Rushdi Aras and His Excellency Saiyid Hasan Taqizadeh, ex-Minister of Finance in Iran, but the former could not attend a public function as he had not presented his credentials to His Majesty the King till then and the latter could not cancel an important previous engagement outside London.

In welcoming the guests Mr. Siddiqi, who apologized for addressing them in English, delivered an impressive speech which was much appreciated while the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

# *PARIS LETTER*

## French Reaction To Roosevelt's And Hitler's Pronouncements

(From A Special Correspondent)

PARIS, Feb. 2.

Since the occupation of Barcelona by the Italian army, there have been three important speeches, by Hitler, Chamberlain, and Roosevelt,—each underlining a different policy.

Right Press saw 'moderation' in Hitler's speech. They said, in effect, that Hitler did not scream so terribly this time as he so often does. Some of them did not very much relish Hitler's demand for colonies or his support to Mussolini's demands. Hitler had declared: Germany has not territorial claim against England and France except colonies, but this question alone would not justify war:—Germany, of course, believes in a long period of Peace;—but war against Italy, waged for whatever reason, will undoubtedly see Germany by the side of Italy; Germany knows the consequences but is not afraid to face them with coolness. Afterwards an authorised version issued by the Propaganda Ministry of Berlin referred to an "ideological war" against Italy, instead of war on Italy "for whatever reason".

## *Significant Correction*

This significant correction was obviously meant for the consumption of the Right which would rather capitulate to fascist aggression than oppose it, and it was interpreted that Hitler's statement did not mean a definite undertaking to Mussolini. As regards the colonies, we were told,—of course Hitler wants them back, but he has assured us that he would not go to war merely on their account,—Hitler did not give an ultimatum, is prepared to negotiate; and besides, has not Hitler said that he believes in a long period of peace? In short, most Right papers here gave credit to Hitler for his 'relative restraint' and asked him to do something now to relieve the present uncertainties and tension in Europe.

One thing, however, about Hitler's speech gave little pleasure to the Right wingers in France as well as in Britain,—that is the complete omission of any reference to the Soviet Union. These people, by no means negligible in number, have been hoping (and some of them even actively helping, as for example, Montagu Norman's visit to Germany to negotiate a deal with Hitler for his Eastern adventure, that Germany would take advantage of her free hand in Eastern Europe and leave her Western neighbours in tranquillity.

As "Sunday Times" puts it and quoted by several papers here; "we have never in this country quite realised what an advantage it is for the weal of Europe that Herr Hitler has the Russian bee in his bonnet. For these and other reasons it seems probable that though Germany and Italy may threaten war with Britain and France, they will not go to war with us, at any rate, for a few years which is as far as anyone can see ahead."

Undoubtedly this is a matter of great concern, for unless Hitler turns towards the East he is sure to turn towards the West, and now that these people have deliberately thrown overboard all the systems of collective security.—League of Nations, Franco-Czech Pact, Franco-Soviet Pact, etc., they are in a completely helpless position.

## *Mediterranean Munich*

While such was the defeatist attitude of the Right Press, the Left press clearly saw in Hitler's speech the preparation for another Munich, a Mediterranean Munich. They again warned the Right not to be duped by Hitler's demagogy and false promises. They pointed out that not only has Mussolini renewed his violent anti-French campaign, but that Germany has actually concluded, a military agreement with Italy which can no longer be denied now. And by this time sifting rumours from facts, the following can be taken as certain:

(1) The presence of German soldiers in Lybia; (2) Despatch of two German Divisions in Austria equipped with all the accessories for desert fighting presumably in their way to Lybia; (3) German forces in a state of preparedness specially on the western frontier; (4) Mobilisation of 300,000 Storm Troopers.

In Rome Chamberlain's Birmingham speech was warmly received. Mussolini reminded his gentleman friend that like the latter he also wants peace but that his 'legitimate' demands must be satisfied first; Italy has nothing more to ask of England, except an understanding of certain vital problems which do not affect her.

Italy further threatened that if France refuses to understand the meaning of progress then,—as the 'Relazioni Internazionali' Count Ciano's mouthpiece, dramatically exclaims,—"It will be for the canon to speak."

Such threats and abuses are daily published in the Italian press side by side with Germany's complete solidarity with Italy and Chamberlain's repeated declarations as to the effect that the 'legitimate' claims of Italy and 'new situation' in the Mediterranean have to be recognised.

Since Hitler's speech at the Kroll Opera House Italian papers have adopted a new line; every day they place the problem of Italian revendication together with the German colonial demands as a part of the same plan for a redistribution of the riches of the earth. 'Telegropho,' another of Ciano's papers, pathetically points out: England and France have everything while we have nothing it is in this difference that we have the scandal of the modern world."

## *France's Two Voices*

However, all these do not seem to have produced much effect. The Council of Ministers, which held a session about three days ago, did not take up this question. It discussed, among other things, the question of industrial and economic mobilisation, and it is believed that active steps might be taken in this direction. Although the meeting went off smoothly, some stir was caused by what M. Bonnet had said to the Press representatives after the Cabinet was over. M. Bonnet requested the correspondents not to carry on a vilifying anti-Italian campaign, for he considered that this would be injurious to the cause of peace. This request, however, was followed by another statement in which the French Foreign Minister spoke of the services rendered by Italy to France by her participation in the Great War, and

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5).

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**ITALY'S CHALLENGE**

Lord Samuel speaking at Oxford the other day observed that, thanks to the almost belated warning by Britain, the danger of war between Italy and France had receded. But has it? The semi-official Italian paper, "Relazione Internazionale," has not only revived the demands, but has spoken even in more definite terms of war with France, going to the impudent length of declaring that "if these problems are not solved, France passes into the category of the bitterest enemies, whom Italy destroys with arms." We do not think such language has been used before even by Italians except in case of the poor and weak Abyssinians. It is a direct challenge needing not a direct reply, not only from France, but also from Britain. There can be no doubt about French attitude, but the problem is in regard to British reaction. Here is a situation which calls for definite and decisive response. And it does so all the more peremptorily because to demand for Tunis, Corsica, Nice and Jibuti has been added one for Suez also. But even if Italy does not mean what she threatens, a decisive warning is necessary. For, the alternative to the earnestness of the sabre-rattling threat is the desire to blackmail France and Britain into surrendering Spain to Italy.

**A HISTORIC VISIT**

It is, we are sure, with feelings of profound gratification and pleasure that India will have received the news that the Wafd Party of Egypt is sending a fraternal delegation to the Tripuri Congress. And this pleasure will be all the more profound, because the delegation is in all likelihood to be headed by Nahas Pasha, the distinguished leader of the Wafd himself. Nahas Pasha refers in his message to the Egyptian people's "deep feeling of fraternal solidarity and unity towards the Indian people." This feeling is fully reciprocated by India, because the Wafd represents the same aspirations and has passed through the same experience as the Indian National Congress in the struggle against, again, the same foe, British Imperialism. The visit of the Egyptian Delegation will, therefore, be an epoch in the history of the Indian National Congress more important and significant than even the participation in some of its earlier sessions, of fraternal delegates from the Labour Party of Great Britain.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS**

A correspondent, referring to our comments on the results of the recent Municipal elections in Bombay, says that the Muslims have secured seats exactly in proportion to their strength in population. 19 Muslims have been elected. The Muslims being 18 per cent. of the population have thus secured their due proportion of seats. Parsis with 5 per cent. of population, the correspondent adds, have secured 12.2 per cent. of the seats. The corresponding percentages for Indian Christians are 5.5 and 2.8, for Europeans and Anglo-Indians 1.5 and .9 and for Hindus 69 and 65.9. These percentages, of course, refer to 106 general seats. Our comments, however, referred to the proportion of seats secured by Muslims in the entire House of 117 members. We wrote: "It is regrettable that in a House of 117, the number of Muslims members will be less than the community is entitled to on a population basis." The Muslims were not likely to secure any seats from the University and commercial institutions or Labour organisations. It was, therefore, the duty of the Provincial Congress Committee to take the fullest advantage of joint electorates by putting up more than two Muslims out of its 73 candidates and thus securing their safe return, so that it could demonstrate to the Muslim community that its interests could be fully safeguarded in a system of joint electorates. The purpose of our comments was to show that the B.P.C.C. missed an excellent opportunity.

**WOMEN'S SUPPORT TO SWADESHI.**

The Conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council adopted on Friday a resolution urging upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments "the necessity of encouraging Swadeshi industries and in particular cottage industries and handicrafts which help to provide employment for women". The resolution is a thoroughly sound one and the Bombay Women's Council may itself do more for Swadeshi than it has been doing so far. Mrs. Divatia had good reason to ask how many of the articles displayed at the Exhibition organised by the Council were Swadeshi. And Mrs. Gangaben Patel rightly insisted that, in obedience to the resolution adopted by them, all the members of the Council should use only Swadeshi articles, particularly products of cottage industries. The Governments, rightly urged to promote Swadeshi, should not have ground to say to the Council itself. "Physician, heal thyself".

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A miser is known by the money he keeps.

It's a corking good thing to bottle up your wrath.

The man whose reputation for veracity is unimpeachable can lie with impunity.

Some women pretend to be void of sentiment, but they don't expect men to believe it.

It's an easy matter to please a woman. All you have to do is say to her only the things she wants to hear.

One kind of nuisance is a man who works but tries to impress others that he doesn't really have to.

**WITHOUT COMMENT**

**"It is to be presumed that the Spanish Ambassador informed Hitler fully of General Franco's intention to carry his victory to a final conclusion. Whereas the English and French papers try to make out he requires Anglo-French mediation. General Franco will assure complete overthrow of Bolshevism by his own efforts."**

**—A Nazi Spokesman.**

* * * *

The Agency Resident, Mr. Gibson, says a Rajkot message of Monday, will arrive to-morrow from Delhi

What else is arriving from Delhi?

* * * *

Mr. H. G. Wells asserts that India's nationalism is just a cheap imitation of European Nationalism.

We wonder what Mr. Wells would like India to go in for instead. Continued existence as serf and slave of the Western Imperialism of Britain?

* * * *

Gandhiji and Jawaharlal, proceeded Mr. Wells, were imitators of the West.

Unfortunately—for them?—he has never met Gandhiji or Jawaharlal.

* * * *

Mr. Wells concluded with the message that Spain should serve as an object-lesson for India.

Thanks. This is exactly what it is doing.

* * * *

Lord Strabolgi was equally outspoken but realistic rather than philosophical. According to him "if India took advantage of the difficult time ahead of Britain to press her demand, it would be construed even in circles friendly to India as a most unwelcome gesture."

How true and how noble. But if Britain took advantage of her own difficult times to exploit India—as she did this country, Palestine, etc., etc. during the last war—well, well, that would be a different matter altogether.

* * * *

Lord Strabolgi? He is don't you know, the famous Lieut-Com. J. M. Kenworthy of the Labour Party.

And he is undoubtedly a distinguished Circle friendly to India, particularly to Their Highnesses the Princes of India.

* * * *

**OLD GUARD WANTS TO GIVE FREE HAND TO SUBHAS**

**Rajendra Babu Explains His Reason For Offering Resignation From Working Committee**

**—Headlines.**

But it's exactly the free-hand that Subhas Babu doesn't want.

* * * *

A recent bulletin from Rome suggests that the condition of the patient has again taken a turn for the worse and she has resumed her violent and hysterical jibbering.

We mean an Italian paper has re-started talking of "historical right" over Corsica, Tunis, Suez and Jibuti.

Let us hope that she will soon be freed from her hallucinations.

* * * *

The "Relazione Internazionale" declares that if the problems—re. "historical rights"—"are not solved, France passes into the category of the bitterest enemies whom Italy destroy with arms."

France must remember the gory history of Europe during all these venturies with Italy destroying one European country after another. And France must tremble.

* * * *

Speaking at Oxford, Lord Samuel observed that "the danger of an Italian attack upon France had receded since, none too soon, the British Government has spoken a word of wording."

Yes, but if the outburst of the Italian newspaper—we mean, has the word of warning been quietly unspoken, none too soon, by any chance?

* * * *

"I've been courting your daughter for two years, sir."

"And what do you want me to do about it?"

"Well—er—I want your permission to marry her."

"Oh, I thought you wanted a pension or something."

# Blow To Powers In Pacific

## Chiang Kai-Shek On Significance Of Occupation Of Hainan Island

CHUNGKING, Feb. 13.

***The Japanese landing in the Hainan Island was described by General Chiang Kai-Shek in an interview as "a turning point in the history of the Pacific" and of international significance.***

Should Japan be permitted to hold the island, he believed that shortly a foundation for a planned new naval airbase would be laid and consequently the international situation in the Pacific would undergo a great change.

He said not only would communications between Hongkong and Singapore and between Singapore and Australia be interrupted but the security of the Philippines and Indo-China would be threatened.

This would be the beginning of Japanese dominance of the Pacific.

He added that Japan was trying to occupy the island in the hope of frustrating any possible concerted action of British and American navies in the Pacific.—Reuter.

### 250 CHINESE KILLED

TOKIO, Feb. 13.

The Japanese claim that the Chinese casualties in Hainan are 250 killed while the Japanese losses are three killed and two wounded.

The island was apparently defended by only a brigade of irregulars, all the other troops having been withdrawn to the mainland after the fall of Canton.—Reuter.

## Occupation Of Hainan

### French Note Of Protest To Japanese Foreign Office

TOKYO, Feb. 13.

The French Ambassador, M. Henry, called at the Foreign office to-day. It is understood that he presented a Note of protest against the Japanese occupation of Hainan Island.—Reuter.

## GOVT. & EXPORT TRADE

### Grundy's Suggestion To Britain To Utilise Her Bargaining Power

LONDON, Feb. 13.

"The maintenance of the export trade is just as much a Government responsibility and just as vital for the security of the nation as the maintenance of our means of communication and defence", declared Mr. Francis Grundy, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, addressing the annual meeting.

Mr. Grundy pointed out that in 1929 the total value of cotton yarns and manufactures exported was 135 million sterling, whereas last year it was fifty million sterling.

GRUNDY'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Grundy suggested that there was only one solution. To the Government of every country, which desired and needed anything of us in the way of a market for their produce or financial help or political support the Government must say quite simply but with absolute finality, that "our condition for meeting your request is that you should agree with us to find the means to allow us a stipulated share of your market for manufactured goods. How you arrange your tariff is your affair, but unless we get broadly a share to be agreed upon, we cannot regard ourselves as bound to continue admitting your products in our market or giving you assistance in other forms you have received in the past."

Mr. Grundy added that in the United Kingdom they had the greatest import market of the world. The bargaining power this gave to the Government must clearly be immense, if they were only determined to use it.—Reuter.

## Pope's Funeral To-day

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 13.

**The Pope's funeral will take place at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.**

**An army of field kitchens fed the poorer classes and a crowd of hawkers was busy selling medals of the dead Pope. The Faithful told Rosaries as they waited for hours in hot sunshine. Eager crowds occasionally broke the cordon of the police troops.—Reuter.**

### ELECTION OF NEW POPE

ROME, Feb. 13.

The date of the conclave for the election of the new Pope has not yet been fixed but it will probably be on March 1, the last day of the 19 days period laid down by Pope Pius the XI after the death of the Pontiff for the meeting of the conclave.

It is thought that the Cardinal Archbishop of Rio De Janeiro and Buenos Aires will be unable to reach Rome before that date.

Cardinal Doctor Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, who only recently returned from a visit to Rome, will not attend the funeral of the Pope but despite his health he will try to attend the conclave for the election of the new Pope and will celebrate a 'Requiem Mass' in the Cathedral here himself.

The yellow and white flag is flying at half-mast over every house in Cologne where clergy reside and no Swastika flag is visible.—Reuter.

### Italo-German Commercial Pact Signed

ROME, Feb. 13.

The Italo-German Commercial Agreement will be signed here on Monday.

The German delegation has been here for some weeks. Nothing is known of the contents but it is declared that the agreement aims at closer collaboration of the two national economies.—Reuter.

## World Achievement.

### *Tie A Knot*

It is a long time since Alexander Pope wrote: As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined. He was right in what he said, for in his day it was so. It had always been so. He might have argued that it would always remain so.

But it is not strictly so now, for not only can you find wood with knots in it, but you can now tie knots in wood.

That is to say a new process, something revolutionary, has been discovered whereby wood can be made pretty much like rope.

What happens is that a length of wood is steamed for a long time. It is then gently but firmly compressed—so firmly and so powerfully that it eventually loses from a third to one-sixth of its length. It is then allowed to cool.

When the wood is handled after this, it is found to have lost all its original elasticity. Instead, it is perfectly flexible, and can be tied in knots and untied again without breaking or cracking or splitting. It is still tough and strong, but it is not brittle, and when you bend it there is no tendency to jump back to the straight. Ash and elm and beech have all been treated in this way, and it seems as if many woods can be robbed of their splitting tendency and treated so as to be marvellously flexible.

It remains to be seen whether the durability of the new product is satisfactory.

## TERMS FOR RECOGNITION

### Anglo-French Opinion Insists Franco Must Purge Italian Influence

LONDON, Feb. 13.

British Government is at present paying attention to the juridical problems which would arise out of some formal recognition that General Franco is in 'de facto' control of most of Spain. It is understood that circumstances will largely determine the Government's attitude.

It is stated that British Government would like to see war ended with as little bitterness and bloodshed as possible Hence the British attitude is being represented to rebel Spain as that recognition of General Franco would be facilitated if it could be some guarantee that peace would not begin in a welter of horror and reprisals.

It is thought that Government of Madrid will continue to be recognised as long as it maintains authority over a large area in Spain but this should not be interpreted as encouragement to hold out regardless of cost.

Very close contact is being maintained with the French Government and undoubtedly any British decision will conform with the French.

### *Paris Journal's View*

The bombing incident during the cruiser "Devonshire's" visit to Minorca is linked with the question of the recognition of General Franco's Government by Britain and France in the "Le Temps" of Paris, which says, "The fact that Italian 'planes carried out the bombardment during negotiations on the "Devonshire" may indicate that Italian forces were acting in contravention of General Franco's wishes and it casts doubt on Signor Mussolini's assurances that Italy had no interest, political or economic, in Spain.

**"General Franco must have the greatest interest in removing this equivocation in order to show his own authority, particularly in view of the question of the recognition of his Government by Britain.**

"Obviously this recognition can be accorded only to a free and independent Spain which will safeguard the Mediterranean interests."—Reuter.

### REBEL AMBASSADOR MEETS HITLER

#### Situation In Spain Fully Discussed

BERLIN, Feb. 13.

German official circles preserve complete discretion with regard to the interview between Hitler and General Franco's Ambassador on Feb. 11, although they admit that international aspect of the present situation in Spain was fully discussed.

Herr von Ribbentrop was present.

Well-informed political commentator says: "It is to be presumed that the Spanish Ambassador informed Hitler fully of General Franco's intention to carry his victory to a final conclusion. Whereas the English and French papers try to make out; he requires Anglo-French mediation. General Franco will assure complete overthrow of Bolshevism by his own efforts". The press takes same line.—Reuter.

### *CATALONIA STILL FIGHTS BACK*

PERPIGNAN, Feb. 13.

The fighting in Catalonia has not quite ended. Two Republican divisions totalling 25,000 men are still holding Camprodon and two valleys running from there to the frontier. They are fighting rearguard action until the wounded and as much of their material as possible are evacuated to France.

Communications depend on mountain roads one of which runs above a precipice and because the Spaniards cannot take lorries into France they are throwing them over the precipice. One hundred lorries already lie in heap at the bottom of the precipice.—Reuter.

### *M. C. C. DRAW WITH RHODESIA*

SALISBURY, Feb. 13.

The match between M.C.C. and Rhodesia, which commenced on February 10 ended in a draw.

M.C.C. 180 and 174 for two declared.

Rhodesia 96 and 95 or 6 when rain interfered.—Reuter

JERUSALEM, February 12.

Lord Gort left by air for Egypt after a strenuous three-day tour of the whole of Palestine during which he visited various army units and conferred with local and general headquarters.—Reuter.

"GERMANY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION DEMANDS LONGER WORKING HOURS OF YOU.... BUT DON'T WORRY. THE LONGER YOUR WORKING HOURS THE SHORTER YOUR LIFE.."
SAD 39

Special for "The Chronicle"

## ARRESTED FOR "ESPIONAGE"

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.

Five persons were arrested at Ciney in southest Belgium for alleged espionage on behalf of an Eastern Power, according to "Libre Belgique". The paper suggests that the affair may have developments.—Reuter.

### Sir George Dolby Dead

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Death has occurred of Sir George Dolby who was prominent in the tea industry of Assam.—Reuter

### EDMUND IRONSIDE FOR CASABLANCA

#### Official Visit To French Morocco

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 13.

General Sir Edmund Ironside left for Casablanca aboard the cruiser "Newcastle" escorted by the cruiser "Glasgow" and two submarines to pay an official visit to French Morocco, where he will be received by General Nogues, Resident General in Morocco.

The tour will include Rabat, Marakesh, Meknes, and Fez. Sir Edmund Ironside is expected to return at the end of the week.—Reuter.

### *EIRE RECOGNISES FRANCO'S GOVT.*

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.

The Eire Government has recognised General Franco's Government.

It was officially announced that Henry Kerney hitherto Minister to Republican Spain has been appointed Minister at Burgos and has gone to Burgos.—Reuter.

### Mediterranean Centres Bombed

MADRID, Feb. 13.

One hundred and sixty-four persons were killed and 143 wounded in the week-end nationalist air raids on the Mediterranean centres and half hour artillery bombardment of Madrid.

The raids were made on Alicante, Valencia, the railway town of Jativa, halfway between the two cities, and Alcoy, sixty miles to the south of Valencia.

Over 100 are reported to have been killed in Jativa. Twenty were killed and 55 wounded in Alicante. Sixteen were killed and 23 wounded as the result of the shelling of Madrid. Hundred and twenty shells were fired causing considerable damage.—Reuter.

### *Rebel's Plan To Crush Resistance From Madrid*

Rebel Spain is now waiting for Madrid to make the next move.

It is declared here that if Dr. Negrin or General Miaja succeed in the purpose of holding the remaining Republican area to the policy of extreme resistance, the war must take its inevitable course. In that event an offensive will be launched in due course.

Sir Robert Hodgson left St. Jean de Luz by car for Burgos.—Reuter.

### *REBEL RAID ON CARTAGENA*

SALAMANCA, Feb. 13.

Rebel warplanes claim to have hit a Republican destroyer during a raid on Cartagena.—Reuter.

Mr. J. S. Macpherson, Principal Assistant Secretary in Nigeria, has been appointed Chief Secretary in Palestine in succession to Mr. W. D. Battershill, who has previously been appointed Governor of Cyprus.

## TO MAKE UP FOR PROHIBITION

### Bombay Budget Will Contain Surprising Tax Proposals

The budget of the Government of Bombay for the forthcoming financial year 1939-40 will be presented in the Assembly to-day afternoon. Not even a word, nor a solitary hint can be had from those in charge of the budget, and it is not possible to forecast the Government plans.

The Special representative of the "Chronicle" is however in a position to give the broad outlines of the budget. There are two sure factors about the budget. First and foremost, it will be a budget of surprises. It is as sure as the magnet needle seeks to the pole that the Government propose to levy taxation on different classes of goods, property or paper which is turned over in business. In short it will be a tax on different exchanges.

The herculean problem which the Finance Minister has to face is to cover up the colossal drop in revenue as a result of the prohibition scheme. If prohibition is to be an accomplished reality in the province, the Government stand to lose one crore and fifty lakhs of rupees. This leaves out of consideration a sum of at least 15 lakhs which the Government will incur on expenses regarding the preventive staff and other things.

In spite of propaganda, prohibition, so far attempted by the Government has touched but a fringe and the Congress High Command is not satisfied with the area under prohibition. Orders have therefore gone round that prohibition should be hastened during the year.

This means that the Government must be prepared to lose a revenue of about 1 crore of rupees if the prohibition programme is to be pushed on with vigour and without delay. The other commitments of the Government in connection with their various programmes will demand a sum of another fifty lakhs.

This is the key to this year's budget. To keep the machinery going, to push forward prohibition and other measures, the Bombay Government would require one crore and fifty lakhs.

For three months, Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister, has been planning and scheming as to how best to make up this colossal amount. From morn till eve he had been at his desk, almost busy, with a formidable list of figures staring him and now at last, he has given the finishing touches to his proposal.

Money will not drop from the skies. New sources of revenues have to be atpped. One way of escape was found to be a tax on sales, and this is what the Government proposes to do.

It cannot be said with any certainty on what goods the tax would be levied but certain goods can be easily left out of consideration. The Government is not likely to tax the necessaries of life as it would affect the poor. Grains, Kerosene, rough cloth are not likely to be taxed. New taxes, it is understood, will affect the rich classes and to a certain extent the middle classes. One thing is certain the Commercial circles of Bombay will receive the greatest surprise of their lives to-morrow.

It will be remembered that Mr. Latthe, in one of his budget speeches threw out a suggestion that the utility concerns aught to be nationalised. It was only a suggestion and nothing more.

At least 30 to 40 crores of rupees would be required if the Government were to buy up the existing concerns in the presidency. Such a scheme will not be possible, immediately, even if the Government so desires.

## Beauchamp's Charge Against Chudgar

### 'DISTORTED' & 'ERRONEOUS' VERSION OF INTERVIEW

NEW DELHI: FEB. 13.

**In connection with the correspondence which Gandhiji has published in the "Harijan" regarding Mr. Chudgar's version of his interview with him on January 9, Lt.-Col. Sir Beauchamp St. John, Prime Minister of Jaipur, has issued the following Note to the Press, which he recorded on January 20:—**

**"MY CONVERSATION WITH MR. CHUDGAR ON THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1939, WAS PRIVATE AND PERSONAL AND, WHILE I DID NOT KEEP ANY RECORD OF IT, I REMEMBER QUITE DISTINCTLY ALL THAT WAS ACTUALLY SAID. MR. CHUDGAR'S VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW IS DISTORTED AND FULL OF HALF-TRUTHS AND IN PLACES ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS.**

BAN ON BAJAJ

Mr. Chudgar had come to see me to speak about Sikar affairs and to try and induce me to advise His Highness to allow the Rao Raja of Sikar to return to Sikar and also to reconsider certain orders passed by His Highness regarding the future administration of the Sikar Thikana. After we had finished our conversation on this subject, Mr. Chudgar broached up the subject of the ban imposed by the Jaipur Government on the entry of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj into Jaipur territory. Mr. Chudgar requested me to remove the ban on Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, otherwise there would be serious consequences to the Jaipur State.

Mr. Chudgar did not say that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was "well-known to be a man of peace" and that his "mission was to supervise and direct famine relief activities in the famine-stricken parts of Jaipur State," nor did I reply that I "agreed" that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was a man of peace but that I "thought" that if he and his men were allowed to visit Jaipur, it would bring them into contact with the masses in the famine-stricken areas, which I did not like for political reasons.

DISCUSSION OF NON-VIOLENCE

Mr. Chudgar boasted of the success of the recent movement in the Rajkot State, which he described as a "marvellous victory," and he warned me not to rely upon the information received by me regarding the attitude of the people of Jaipur towards the Praja Mandal and said that Sir Patrick Cadell, the Dewan of Rajkot, was similarly misled by Rajkot officials who had minimized the magnitude of the popular movement.

The whole of the following passage is nothing short of an attempt to put words into my mouth, which were never said:—

As he was adamant and he said that he was prepared to meet any situation that might arise if you (Seth Jamnalal Bajaj) disobeyed the order. He said that Congressmen are out for a revolution by means of a non-violent struggle. But non-violence, he said, was a force as powerful or perhaps more powerful than violence.

ENGLISHMAN'S QUALITIES

Mr. Chudgar did discuss the question of violence and non-violence and the only reply that I gave was that it appeared to me that there was very little difference between violent and non-violent aggression, except that the latter was far more difficult to deal with than the former. I did say that I thought that there were other nations which would not treat non-violence in the same tolerant manner in which the Englishmen did; but it was Mr. Chudgar himself who said that that was because the Englishmen were so humane. My reply to this was that it seemed to me that this was rather taking advantage of the Englishman's good qualities.

The penultimate paragraph of Mr. Chudgar's letter which read: "He then said that it was his considered opinion that non-violence, however strict, must be met by violence and his reply to the non-violent movement in Jaipur would be the "machine-gun." I pointed out to him that all Englishmen were not of his way of thinking and even the English race as such would not agree with him. He said "that may or may not be so," but personally he was of opinion that there was no difference between non-violence and violence and that there would be nothing wrong in using violence against non-violence" has not the slightest foundation in fact and is a pure effort on the part of Mr. Chudgar's imagination."—A.P.

### *BAJAJ DETAINED IN MORAN SAGAR*

JAIPUR, Feb. 13.

**Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who was arrested in Jaipur State territory yesterday for the third time, is in detention at Moran Sagar, 74 miles east of Jaipur city**

**He is in the charge of a Deputy Superintendent and eight constables. His servant remains with him.—A. P.**

### Proclamation Durbar At Baroda On Feb. 20

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Feb. 13

It is understood that a special Darbar will be held on February 20 for the proclamation of Shrimant Pratapsingh Maharaj as ruler of Baroda State when the Resident will hand over to Shrimant Pratapsingh Gaekwad a Kharita from the paramount power.

### CORDEL HULL JUSTIFIES ARMAMENT

#### No Govt. Can Ignore Possibility Of Major Armed Conflict

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

In a worldwide broadcast Mr. Cordel Hull said that in the present world conditions the maintenance of adequate defence forces was the sacred duty of any Government worthy of its name. With the spectre of a new major armed conflict haunting the world the issue of war and peace became an intense personal one.

"As a nation we are convinced that there are no international differences which cannot be settled by peaceful adjustment, yet we also know that circumstances may arise in which a nation's will to remain at peace may be thwarted by actions of other".—Reuter.

### WORLD SKI CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST

ZAKOPANE, Feb. 13.

In the World Ski Championships in the Mens Downhill Course of 3,600 Metres, the winner was Helmut Lanschner (Germany) recording a time of three minutes 26 and eight—eighteenths of a second.

In the Womens Downhill Course of 3,000 metres, the winner was Christel Cranz (Germany) recording a time of three minutes 25 seconds.—Reuter.

### *U. S. NAVY MANOEUVRES*

#### *150 Warships And 600 'Planes In Action*

SANJUAN (Puertorico), February 13.

The largest scale manoeuvres ever attempted by the United States Navy began at midnight over a 3,000 mile front in the Atlantic. A division of 150 warships and 600 'planes with over 6,000 officers and men are working out "fleet problem twenty".—Reuter.

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# WARDHA SCHEME SAFE FROM POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE

## Manu Subedar's Amendment For Exemption From Employment Of Children's Act

### *CHILDREN UNDER 12 NOT TO BE EMPLOYED IN DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS*

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

After the presentation of the Railway Budget, the Assembly by 60 votes to 46 refused permission for the re-introduction of the Navy Discipline Bill recommended by the Governor-General.

The House then took up the Bill to amend the Employment of Children Act so as to prohibit the employment of children under twelve in certain dangerous or unhealthy occupations.

Sir M. Zafrullah moving that the Bill be taken into consideration pointed out that the Royal Commission on Labour had suggested an age limit of 10 but as recommended by the Provinces the Government of India had fixed the age as twelve which also had been fixed as the age of absolute exclusion under the Factories Act.

Mr. K. Santanam supporting the Bill expressed dissatisfaction with the form in which it had been brought before the House. It should forbid employment of children under 12 in all occupations except as domestics. The Bill should have brought within its scope employment in hotels in big cities, for instance, under the Bill as drafted children could be employed in establishments which used power but employed less than ten or twenty persons under the Factories Act as applied in different provinces. That was a lacuna which should be removed.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that this and other minor Bills intended to carry out the Labour Commission's recommendations were undoubtedly useful but larger problems of local insurance, reduction of hours, revision of the workmen's compensation law, etc. were more important and required urgent attention. Government, he complained, had failed to take them in hand, and were playing with minor legislation. He also referred to the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Labour Commission.

POWERS TO PROVINCES

Mr. M. S. Aney observed that the Bill, though belated, was a salutary measure. He, however, pointed out that the power given to the Provinces, to add to or omit from the schedule of occupations that would come under the operation of the Bill, was likely to bring about unfair and differing conditions in the various provinces. He, therefore, suggested that legislation should be so as to provide for uniformity. He also was of opinion that the presumption in the Clause constituting a medical certificate as conclusive evidence of age, was likely to lead to difficulties that would result from the debarring of other evidences.

Mr. Azhar Ali while agreeing with Mr. Aney as regards the effect of the medical certificate differed from his criticisms as regard the power given to the Provincial Governments. Curtailment of the powers of the Provincial Governments, he said, was not consistent with the principles that they had been advocating.

Mrs. Subaroyan welcoming the measure, declared that her pleasure was tempered with regret as the Bill was not comprehensive enough and did not go far enough. She agreed with Mr. Santanam that the Bill should have been so framed as to include all occupations, as this was not a subject for piece-meal or experimental legislation. She shared Mr. Joshi's regret that the age limit was only twelve.

Mr. Manu Subedar supporting the Bill felt it to be a sign that Government has realised the need for co-ordinated ligislation on the subject of labour. Secondly he was of opinion that there was no section of the population which deserved attention and protection as children—children of the poor. He did not like the scope of the Bill being restricted to premises were industrial processes were being carried on.

Two amendments were moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi, one seeking to raise the age limit from twelve to fifteen, and the other to withdraw the power given by the Bill to Provincial Governments to omit from the list of dangerous and unhealthy occupations given in the schedule. The first was rejected and the second passed.

WARDHA SCHEME IN DISCUSSION.

The principles of the Wardha Scheme of education came in for comment during the debate on Mr. Manu Subedar's amendment for the addition of a proviso to the effect that the prohibition of employment of children under twelve shall not apply to any school established by or receiving assistance from or recognition from a Provincial Government.

Mr. Subedar commending the amendment explained that the new scheme of education known as the Wardha Scheme envisaged the end of schools of the type with which the members should have been familiar in their childhood and the establishment of others in their place which from the beginning would give training to the eyes, the hand, the sense of touch and the mind by the actual process of making simple things of domestic use. In these schools some of the industrial processes mentioned in the act might be carried on but they should not be treated as a workshop to which the prohibition should apply.

Mr. Joshi considered the amendment unnecessary because the prohibition of child labour would apply only to places where hired labour was employed.

SUPPORT TO SUBEDAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. Santanam and Mr. T.S. A. Chettiar argued that the amendment was necessary because the definition of "workshop" in the Act was any place where any industrial process was carried on, and that definition might include schools under the Wardha Scheme, where there might be some hired labour such as, for instance the teacher or the artisan, who taught the processes of a craft.

Mr. B. J. Desai pointed out without the amendment the Provincial Governments might not be able to start the schools under the Wardha Scheme. Mr. Aney supported Mr Desai's observations.

Sir Zaffrullah explained that they were not quite sure what kind of schools would be those under the Wardha Scheme. They were none in existence just now. When they were started in sufficient number and if there was then any apprehension of the Act working adversely, it would be the easiest thing to amend it. Since, however, the House appeared to favour of the amendment now, he had no objection.

The amendment was passed.

The House then passed the bill as amended.

CLAUSES TAKEN UP.

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan in his reply pointed out that as the amendments tabled embodied many of the detailed suggestions and criticisms made in the course of the debate, he would make his remarks on them when the time came. He would now only say that the other important aspects of labour legislation to which reference had been made in the speeches were aspects of which the Government were aware and some of them were under their consideration.

The House agreed to the first reading of the Bill and then took up consideration of the clauses.

## SAFETY IN COAL MINES

After a brief debate the House agreed to refer to a select committee Sir Muhammad Zaffrullah's Bill to make further provision for safety in coal mines.

Moving consideration of the Bill, Sir Muhammad explained that the Bill had two main provisions, namely, confer power on the Mining Inspector to provide for safety by sand stowing etc., and levy a cess for defraying the cost of stowing. The necessity for the Bill arose out of conditions that now prevail in the coal fields of Raniganj and Jharia, where the main work of extraction was from the pillars that had been left standing. Hence there was urgent necessity for the provisions of the Bill. Further in these mines the absence of some provision for stowing would mean a good deal of wastage and uneconomical working. The Bill was, therefore, essential in the interest of securing conservation of resources.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta moving reference of the Bill to a Select Committee said that the subject was one of great complexity and some portions of the Bill were highly controversial. There was no dispute as regards the main principle of safety of workers and conservation of resources. The difference of opinion would be on the question of the cess to be levied.

Sami Venkatachalam Chetty felt that the Bill was mainly intended for conservation of resources. The duty that was proposed to be levied for defraying the cost of stowing would according to him have to be continued for about thirty years for sand stowing operations to be more or less complete. He, however, was doubtful whether there was a sufficient margin of difference between the price of the coal extracted from these mines and imported coal to justify the burden of the proposed cess. He was also not sure whether the necessary supplies of sand etc., for stowing purposes, were available.

The House passed Mr. Datta's amendment and adjourned till to-morrow.

## INCONVENIENCE OF PILGRIMS

### Merchant Shipping Act To Be Amended

Sir G. S. Bajpai introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill to amend the Indian Merchant shipping Act. The statement of objects and reasons explains that the Act IX excludes from the definition of a pilgrim a child under one year of age and further empowers the Central Government to direct by notification that two persons of the age of one year or upwards and under the age of twelve years shall be reckoned as one pilgrim. Children under one year of age are not therefore taken into account for the purpose of computation of pilgrims to be carried on a pilgrimship and are not allotted any space.

This law is in conflict with the provisions of article 100 of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926 under which provision is to be made in pilgrim ships in respect of each person irrespective of age for an area of 1.50 square metres, equivalent to 16 square feet, in between the decks over and above the spaced reserved for the crew. Carriage of more pilgrims than the authorised number is punishable with fine under article 157 of the convention. The Government of Saudi Arabia have given article 100 the force of law. For this reason, and in view of the fact that the Central Government have accepted the implications of the convention and in other respects comply with its provisions, they have, after consultation with the Standing Haj Committee of the Indian legislature come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the Indian Merchant Shipping Act should be amended so as to bring it into line with article 100.

# News From England

By D. F. KARAKA

Last week I went to see a picture. I was late and as I walked into the darkened cinema, stumbling over people, and found an empty seat, I was confronted with a shot which showed the rain falling in the park and the top of London cabs shining in that grim, gruesome wet way in which they do when it rains for days on end. Thank God, I say, for the sun and the bright skies and the warmth which we have here—the things we little appreciate.

I can picture the scene in London now. You get up in the morning and wonder what time of day it is. As you draw the blinds you see a bleak outlook. You hear the slush and the skidding of cars on wet roads and the tops of umbrellas. You see men walking with their hands dug deep into their pockets, their arms clinging on to themselves, as if they were keeping their warmth in. There is no sun, and the grey which obscures all other colour is the only thing you see. There is no sun, though it is probably nine o'clock in the morning. There is no likelihood of seeing the sun that day or the next day or the day after. By noon the fog has eaten into your room, clouding it out, and making it difficult for you to see what is at the other end of the room. By three in the afternoon it is pitch dark again, and it might just as well be night. What a place to live in!

### *Life Still Goes On*

And that is not all. They tell me that it's pretty gruesome to be living there at the moment. The constant dread of war, alarms and excursions which hardly give you a night's peace, the thought of never waking up in the morning, the thought of the end that is promised and has not yet come, all this makes living in London a sort of tantalising hell. Imagine having to hang up in your wardrobe along with your best suits and ties and shirts, the gas mask and other requisites of air raid precautions. Imagine having gas where you used to keep your bottles of beer. Imagine the whole tone of a place that is so often on the brink of disaster and never is. And you will know what it feels like to be in London.

And yet there is something about it that will never change. It knows the great art of shooing the blues away. In the night-clubs and the theatres and the cinemas, life still goes on. Nothing ever stops that, war news or no war news. Let the morrow look after itself, they say and go cheerfully on. Writes someone to me: "The Florida has a new band of Jamaican Negroes and can they swing it? Showandy and his band. There is a floor show of Voodoo Dance, just pure tom-tom and the Big Apple in the raw, which makes all the polite Englishmen quite pink around the gills."

And there is the Bergner back to the set and Ruth Lodge has come to the West End. This great actress of to-morrow has already come into her stride to-day. She is the little image of Diana Wyniard, only more beautiful and more lovely, and with clothes that are made only for her, and golden hair that fall carelessly over her face. They tell me the film industry is dead. No work for those who are not at the top and very little at that either. The extras are desparately struggling at other jobs till someday their dream of playing some big part will come true.

### *Holy Terror*

The only ray of optimism is from the Spring Lists of the leading booksellers that are out. Michael Joseph tells me that he is bringing out the new H. G. Wells. It is called the "Holy Terror" and is from all reports bound to be the book of the moment and the year. "The Holy Terror" is a novel on a grand scale and without a doubt, is vintage Wells. What is going to happen to the world, to all of us? Is civilisation, as we know it, doomed? Are the disintegrating forces now at work destined to plunge into an era of war and destruction? What changes shall we see in our lifetime? Who will be master of Europe, and the world? There could be no greater theme for a novel—and no living novelist but H. G. Wells could write it. Without doubt, as a friend of mine would say, it is an epoch-making book.

Other interesting books to come out shortly are by Hannen Swaffer and, of course, one by Michael Arlen which I look forward to. Hannen Swaffer's is called "Life from a Front Row seat," and Michael Arlen has written "The Flying Dutchman." One Indian effort comes from Ranjee Shahani and is called "Indian Pilgrimage." It is all a good omen for the booksellers.

Lejeune thinks that "Angels with Dirty Faces," recently shown in Bombay, should not have escaped the censors. She calls it a brilliant picture that should never have been made. She admires the great acting of James Cagney, who was awarded the prize for the best acting of the year and deplores the fact that he should have acted in such a picture. Morally it revolts her, this grand woman who is beyond doubt the greatest critic this world has known for its films.

That is some of the news I've got from England. Sometimes I wonder whether that slush and dirt and rain are so bad after all.

## Drunken Soldiers Kill Pathan At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

On Saturday midnight great sensation was created by the murder of one Pathan, chokidar of a Muslim hotel in Cantonment by two soldiers of the military. It is said that at the time of midnight, two European soldiers came to the hotel in a drunken condition and asked the Pathan to open the hotel and give them food. As the hotel was closed, the Pathan refused to give anything. Excited by this reply, they assaulted the Pathan which led to his death. The two soldiers concerned have been placed under arrest.

CALCUTTA.—Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left by air at 5-30 this morning for Allahabad wherefrom he leaves for Wardha by the Allahabad Express in the evening. In the course of the day he will have important consultations with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Anand Bhawan.

*A SHORT STORY*

# OLD FRIENDS

(By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON)

Old Man Comber has owned and operated the general store in Hillside for nearly fifty years. And for almost the same length of time Johnny Carter has been buying his groceries there.

Johnny would stop every night on his way home from the rubber shop and make his purchases. Most always he would remain to chat a moment or two with Old Man Comber. In time, they came to know each other's little peculiarities, and regulated their conversation accordingly.

This began, of course, long before Comber could be called an old man. Or, Johnny either for that matter. Moreover, they saw each other so frequently that neither one could perceive any distinct change in the other with the passing of time.

But Old Man Comber grew old more rapidly than Johnny. He didn't mind though. He kept his store and chatted with Johnny, when Johnny stopped by most everynight. Johnny kept on at the rubber shop, and fell into the routine of living that comes to most men when they reach middle age. He had a family, and took pride in giving them the best there was to be had, depriving himself.

For example, Old Man Comber sold two grade of oranges, one for thirty cents a dozen, the other for forty-five. The better grade he always kept in the cellar of his store, where it was cool. The cheaper grade he placed on display in his front window. Johnny always paid the forty-five cent price. He always bought oranges on Monday. When Old Man Comber saw Johnny coming he would open his cellar door and start down before Johnny entered. Johnny would therefore find himself alone for a moment or two and have ample time to make what other selections were needed. Then Old Man Comber would come upstairs, his arms full of oranges, and great Johnny with his usual cheerfulness.

The routine of the thing became so pronounced that Johnny never expected to find Old Man Comber in the store when he first entered on Mondays.

When in 1929 the depression struck, Johnny and Old Man Comber discussed the situation at length. They had on previous days, years ago, settled strikes and won wars, derided prohibition and elected Presidents. A depression was by no means too great for their extensive arguments. Both felt reasonably safe and snug as far as they themselves were concerned.

Then the inevitable happened. The rubber factory closed down. Johnny was thrown out of a job. And like hundreds of others, he was, after the first few weeks of idleness, practically destitute. He had failed to foresee and provide for the inevitable.

Johnny was proud. Thoughts of calling on the town for aid, made him miserable. He searched frantically for work, only to meet failure at every turn.

It began to look bad. A man who has always taken pride in providing his family with the best, suffers mental tortures when he can provide only the barest necessities.

Johnny's trips to Old Man Comber's store became less and less frequent. But never once did he admit to his crony that things were bad. He made one excuse after another at not being able to patronize the general store.

Then one morning Johnny awoke to discover that his family was hungry, and there was nothing in the house to eat. Nor was there money with which to buy food. Johnny was desperate. He couldn't go to the town for help. Not after all these years. He'd rather steal.....

Johnny suddenly sat up in bed. Steal! A vivid picture began to take form in his mind. He saw himself entering Old Man Comber's store. Ordering oranges—the forty-five-cent grade. Old Man Comber going below stairs. Johnny alone. The till so handy.

He tried to shut out the vision. But it persisted. It tormented him. Why not? He'd spent a lot of money with Comber the last fifty years. Probably been overcharged. Why not?

Johnny tried to appear natural when he came into the store. Old Man Comber greeted him almost eagerly. And Johnny sang out "Oranges, old timer. Oranges. The forty-five-cent grade."

Old Man Comber chuckled and started for the door. He seemed pleased at seeing Johnny again.

Johnny had the whole thing arranged. It was as though it was experienced in this business. The moment Old Man Comber disappeared he reached over and drew open the till. He saw money, silver and greenbacks. His pulse leaped. Then suddenly his blood froze. Old Man Comber was watching him from the cellar doorway.

Coincidence? Yes. In fifty years it was the first time that Old Man Comber had wrapped the oranges previous to Johnny's coming and left them at the head of the stairs.

Johnny merely stared. It seemed to him that it was just now that the true meaning of his act came home. A thief! A common thief!

Old Man Comber had not moved from the doorway. He merely stood with his eyes on Johnny, as though unable to comprehend.

Something must have happened in that moment. Something resulting from fifty years' friendship and understanding. Johnny slid from the counter and stood in an attitude of waiting, submissive. And Old Man Comber came around the counter, laid his hand on Johnny's shoulder and looked deep into his eyes.

"I understand, Johnny. I knew all along. It's the first thing you ain't told me. That's what hurts." He waved a hand at the store. "Next time you come in this store you name the things you want an' you'll get 'em. An' don't try to keep things to yourself. Friends ain't no good unless they can help a man who's in trouble.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Now Who Could Have Flung that Horse Slipper?

By BUD FISHER

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# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Congress Government And Primary Teachers

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter for pride that the Congress Government has undertaken the question of Primary Education, the Nation Building Department of the State in right earnest. The recommendations of the More Committee, appointed by the Government in respect of the re-organisation of the primary school, its staff and the establishment of Loka-shalas is undoubtedly progressive, but the scale of pay proposed for the teachers is unsatisfactory and inadequate.

The task of a primary teacher is very exacting and responsible, as he has to carefully mould and train the future citizen of the State. Capable and trained people alone are fitted for such a responsible job and these will be attracted and recruited, if fair prospects and adequate remuneration are offered. We cannot expect a teacher to give his best and put his heart and soul in his noble work, if he is poorly paid. He should at least be given a scale of salary that would keep him and his family above want. A comparison of the scale proposed by the More Committee with the one now in force will show that the scale proposed by the More Committee is not only inadequate but retrograde.

Qualification: V.F., Scale now in force for those recruited after 1935 Rs. 25—25 plus allowance; Scale per More Committee to be brought in force Rs. 20—20.

Fully trained: Scale now in force for those recruited after 1935 Rs. 35 to 50 plus allowance; Scale per More Committee to be brought in force Rs. 25 to 40, 50 selection.

One has to undergo ten years' education to become a Loka-Shala Graduate, the minimum qualification of a Primary Teacher and to undergo a further training of two years before confirmation under the More Committee.

The following will show how meagre the scale under the More Committee is in comparison with the scales in other Government Departments with similar qualifications:—

Qualification, Department and Scale

1. V.F., Postman, Rs. 20—40. 2. V.F., Bailiff, Rs. 20—50. 3. V.F., Clerk in court, Rs. 20—60. 4. V.F. Revenue clerk, Rs. 30—60. 5. V.F., Talati. Rs. 20—40. 6. V.F., Forest, Rs. 15—60. 7. V.F. Prim. teacher, Rs. 20—20.

The scale under the More Committee for fully trained teachers is even lower than the one that was in force as long ago as the year 1886 when the prices of foodcommodities and other necessaries of life were half of what they now are. It is too meager and most disappointing after a ceaseless struggle by the Primary teachers for a better lot per over 15 years. It is false economy to cut down remuneration in this Nation Building Department. Prohibition has to be introduced even at a loss of Revenue. Similarly a decent scale of pay has to be accepted even at the cost of high expenditure. Is it not, therefore, necessary for the Government to raise the scale of pay for the primary teachers proposed by the More Committee and supplement it if necessary by family allowance or life insurance in addition to the Provident Fund and relieve the primary teachers from their plight, in the interest of education?—Yours, etc.,

B. D. PATWARDHAN,
B.A., LL.B., Pleader,
Hon. Secretary, Vidya Prasarak
1-2-1939. Mandal, Balgalkot.

## Recent Developments In Broach Cotton

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Broach cotton is famous for its quality amongst various kinds of Indian cotton for the last so many centuries. It was sold in the markets of India as well as foreign countries. Even to-day the whole production throughout Gujarat is known as "Broach" cotton. The growth of cotton has undergone various changes and it has attained a good reputation for which following causes are attributed:—

The soil, rainfall and climatic conditions specially favour the growth of cotton. Farmers generally grow cotton and to that extent more than half of the cultivated area is cotton. Advance systems in sowing, specially selected seeds and special plough are a feature.

As time passed people began buying seeds from ginning factories which turned out to be a mixture and gave rise to different qualities in Broach cotton, namely, "Adol farm," "Shahpura farm," "Cava farm," etc., and prices fluctuated accordingly.

Markets to-day are loaded with cotton. The demands of a good quality of cotton of Indian mills are met with foreign ones and Broach cotton is shipped out for which there is very little demand for the present. In order to fit in the circumstances and produce a good quality of cotton from this area which may be useful to the Indian mills, the Bombay Government Agriculture Department revived the old Broach Deshi seeds and began supplying them to farmers (B.D. 6).

The Broach Desh No. 8 quality seeds produce good cotton with a fine long and elastic fibre. This cotton can very easily satisfy the wants of Indian mills. The only drawback in this quality is that the output is little less as compared to the inferior quality "Ghoghari." The result is that the ginning factory owners and merchants are tempted to adulterate B.D. 8 with "Ghoghari" from their point of view. And thereby lowers the quality and prestige both for the running season B.D. 8 is farmed in Broach District (the total is about 10,000 acres) by the members of the Amod Group Cotton Sale and Seed Supply Society and The Vilayat Cotton Sale Society.

Except for the produce of these two societies and Government certified bales it is hard to get pure B.D. 8 cotton.

Other Provinces producing cotton have suffered through climatic conditions. B.D. 8 in Broach District is in a good condition and a good output is expected.—Yours, etc.,

R. C. SHAH.

## Appeal To Hyderabad Government

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since my last letter appeared in your forum, the press was given to understand that an armistice day would be inaugurated in Hyderabad on the 7th. I also enthused over it inspite of my own misgivings about it. The story of disappointment has repeated itself as usual. Does it mean only a little delay due to unavoidable circumstances or is it a cold denial of peace to the country? In both the cases the delay augurs ill for an understanding between the people and the authorities. I do not see any reason why the Government should not explain their attitude in a communique and set the matter at rest.

One possible reason for the present state of indecision is given by Dr. Lateef Sayeed, in his letter published in your paper on 7-2-39. It is the difficulty of discrimination between the communal and national ideology due to the uncertain state of public life in Hyderabad. I have a great respect for the Doctor. We have been colleagues in the past. I had hoped that his services would be available to the Hyderabad People's Convention when he was co-opted as a member. But the Doctor due to reasons of health preferred to keep aloof. He has been busy otherwise and has not been able to appreciate the changes in the public life of Hyderabad. May I request the Doctor, if he is serious about public life in Hyderabad, to convene a gathering of his old colleagues to find out real feeling and take the lead to build a better and nobler Hyderabad. Should I say that I wish him success.

The lack of contact with workers has made it possible for a little indiscrepancy to get into the Doctor's letter. He has accused the Congress of not having a single Xian, Parsi, Sikh and Anglo-Indian in it. It has relieved me to find that he does not include Muslims, in this list. We have seen a Christian and a Sikh being arrested on behalf of State Congress. I know a leading Parsi gentleman who was a member of the State Congress.

The Doctor hopes for a united move and a common organisation with Hindus and Muslims I believe he is reflecting only what all the people and the Government also feel regarding the future. This hope can be fulfilled by statesmanship on all sides and not by mutual distrust.

The State Congress has given the lead by suspension. It is now for the Doctor and the Government to fall in line.—Yours, etc.

KRISHNA SARMA.

Bombay,

## Acquisition Of New Tenure Lands Of Bhils

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, for famine relief works in 1936-37, lands of the Bhils and other agriculturists have been compulsorily acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The said acquisitions have resulted in dangerous consequences to some of the peasants, because the acquisitions of their new tenure lands which were non-attachable by the creditors and which maintained them and their families, have left them landless and also moneyless, as the compensation amounts are also attached by the creditors through civil court orders. In equity, money realised from new tenure lands should be exempted from attachment, so that the peasants may buy new lands for their livelihood with the same, as their new tenure lands were not attachable. If that is not possible, the only course to save the Bhils is to give new tenure lands in exchange for the lands compulsorily acquired, under Sec. 31, Sub-section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act. It is hoped, the Congress Ministry and public workers will move in the matter to save the poor Bhils.—Yours etc.

RAMCHANDRA D. SHUKLA.
Dohad, February 9, 1939

# A UNIQUE GATHERING

(Continued from Page 6).

three messages from India, from the Prime Ministers of Bengal and the Punjab and from the President of the All-India Muslim League, gave the delegates the much-needed encouragement they required to face boldly and courageously the atmosphere so badly poisoned by Zionist influences here in the Press, the cinema, the wireless and Parliament. The Arabs have to fight tremendous odds and particularly the prejudiced outlook of the Colonial Office. Another tremendous obstacle in their way is the pressure being put by American Jewry, through official and unofficial channels, on the British Government. The situation is a difficult one for Great Britain for she has to choose between America and the Zionists on the one hand, and the Arabs and the Muslim world, on the other. Although the representatives of Muslim India have not been invited to take part in the conference, their presence in London is an asset to the Arabs. A statement on the Indian view of the Palestine Problem, has, I believe, been submitted by Mr. Siddiqui and Mr. Zaman to the Government through Lord Zetland.

**Mr. Siddiqui's Speech**

Mr. Siddiqui said:—

To Mr. Khaliquzzaman and to me, this night is one of the greatest in our lives, for we see in it the realisation of a dream, a dream come true, the dream of united Islam.

The fog to-night is thick and heavy. I was indeed getting nervous whether it would permit all our honoured and respected guests to reach this hotel at all. It does not speak much for the imaginativeness of the British mind to have called the Palestine Conference at this time of the year, when England is not at its best. More than that, they invited you at a time when some among you could have performed the Haj, while all of you would have spent the Id with your families, among those dearest and nearest to you. If it is any compensation at all, I offer you our warm and sincere greetings and 'tabrikat' for the Id and go further and say, may Allah reward you for the services you will be rendering to our first Qibla and to the mosque of Aqsa and to the dome of Sakhra. The 'sawab' (reward) for the service will, I feel certain, be greater than the 'sawab' even of a Hajj-ui-Akbar.

The problem of Palestine has disturbed the Muslim mind all over the world for the last 20 years. We in India have always hoped that Great Britain would carry out her pledged word to the Arabs and to us, in spite of all obstacles and difficulties. We have waited and waited but to our sorrow, we find that the situation instead of getting better has been growing worse and worse until at last we realised that the culmination of the policy followed by successive Governments in this country was heading towards disaster, and was bound to lead to the complete annihilation of the Arabs, and their status in the Holy Land. We held an All-India Palestine Conference, in Calcutta in 1936, which was attended by Delegates from many parts of India, and over which I had the honour to preside. The All-India Muslim League, at its historic session in Lucknow, in 1937, endorsed its decisions and decided to send a delegation to Muslim countries with a view to appeal to them to unite together and work for the safety of Bait-ul-Maqdis. The Delegation was also to place the Indian Muslim demands before the British Government and the League of Nations. Before the Delegation could leave, we were delighted to learn that our brothers in Egypt were calling a Muslim and Arab World Inter-Parliamentary Congress for the defence of Palestine. Our Delegation attended the Congress, and on behalf of the Muslims of India I informed it that we would say 'labbaik' to whatever call the Congress sent forth. Mr. Khaliquzzman and I were elected by the Congress to go to London, under the leadership of our Chairman, His Excellency Mohamed Ali Allouba Pasha, and present the decisions of the Congress to the Government there. Since our arrival here in November we have done what we could to further the objects of the Congress, now the objects also of the Muslim League, which we have the honour to represent. We met the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Colonies twice. We have submitted our views in writing to the Government. We have also met some leading personalities of this country and a good few journalists as well.

**Indian Muslims' Demand**

Soon after our arrival in London we came to know of the announcement made by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Colonies regarding the holding of the Conference to which you are the delegates. We welcomed the idea of this Conference for we felt that at long last Great Britain had decided to do justice to the Arabs and to bring back peace and contentment to Palestine. The association of the Muslim States in this Conference was also welcome to us in spite of the fact that Syria, the most important section of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, and directly involved in the Palestine imbroglio, had been kept out. We are, however, delighted to see among us here tonight the Amir Adil Arslan, than whom Syria cannot find a more devoted patriot or a more courageous advocate. The other disappointment was that representatives of India were not being invited to the Conference. Our case is distinct and apart from the Arab case, which they base on the Hussein-Cc Mahon Treaty and on the pledge, given to the Seven Arab leaders in Cairo, by the British Government. We do not base our demands even on the proclamation made by General Allenby, on behalf of Great Britain and France, to the inhabitants of the Arab lands, including Palestine. We take our stand on the promises and pledges given us direct and without any intermediary, regarding the integrity of the Arab lands and muslim control of their Holy places. That being the case our exclusion from the Conference is unfortunate, for we had hoped to stand by your side inside the Conference Hall and render what service we could to further the cause of justice and peace.

**Servants of Islam**

We are, however, satisfied that the case of Palestine is in safe and powerful hands. The presence in London of H.R.H. Emir Faisal, son of His Majesty the Lion of Arabia; and of H.R.H. Prince Husain of Yemen, whose very name inspires confidence, for he is Saif-ul-Islam—the sword of Islam; and of H.H. Prince Abdul Mun'm, the cousin of that popular and Muslim monarch, His Majesty King Farouk of Egypt, is enough to create satisfaction and hope in the heart of every Muslim in any part of the world. That wise statesmanship and diplomatic skill will not be lacking in your deliberations, is guaranteed by the fact that the Arab and the Muslim World cannot find more courageous champions of the cause than His Excellency General Nouri Saied Pasha, Prime Minister of Iraq, His Excellency Taufiq Pasha Abou'l Houda, Prime Minister of Trans-Jordan, His Excellency Ali Mahir Pasha that 'Mujahid' of Tripoli, His Excellency Abdur Rahman Bey Azsam. The Arab Embassies and Legations in London, who have been working almost night and day for the cause which is so dear to all of us, have in His Excellency Hassan Nash'at Pasha, Ambassador for Egypt, His Excellency Shaikh Hafiz Wahba and His Excellency Rauf Bey Chadarji, Ministers for Hijaz and Iraq, servants of Islam who can defy competition. With such champions and advocates, India is satisfied that there is nothing to fear. We stand behind you and we shall carry out your decisions through thick and thin.

The presence among us of Aqa Fazlullah Nabil and Mr. Juma Siddiqi, should be sufficient to encourage the Delegates to go ahead with the good work, for the eyes, not only of India, but also of Iran and Afghanistan are fixed upon London today.

His Excellency Tewfik Rushdi Aras, the new Ambassador for Turkey, would have been with us tonight, but as he has not yet been able to present his credientials, diplomatic etiquette does not permit him to take part in functions such as ours. I am, however, happy to inform you that in the future he will be pleased to meet us.

I propose to say nothing about our Christian and Muslim brothers from Palestine. Common misery has brought about a union among them which makes it difficult to distinguish one from the other. We extend to them a cordial and sincere welcome and offer them our deepest sympathy in their present agony. Their sorrows are our sorrows and we hope we shall be granted, in the near future, the opportunity to share their joy and happiness.

**Wanted United Action**

Brothers, the stage is set. In a few days more, you will be called upon to meet the representative of Great Britain and their clever and astute advisers, who, we hope, will deal with the critical situation that has arisen with broad-based sympathy and justice. We are sure that the Arab Delegates will be on the 'qui vive'. We hope no efforts to baffle them or to befog the clear-cut and well defined issues before us, or even any internal dissensions, will be allowed to interfere with the one and sole object before us. The misery of the people of Palestine, whose blood is flowing, whose houses are being blown up, and whose very existence is in danger, demands united action and calls for quick and immediate results.

Before I sit down I should like to read to you three messages which I have received from India. The first one is from the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Prime Minister of the Punjab, with a population of about 14,000,000 Muslims in it. Sir Sikandar says:—"Punjab Muslim fervently pray for success of the Palestine Conference and the vindication of the Arab rights. Please convey good wishes to Arab Delegates."

The second telegram is from the great Muslim leader, the Hon. Abul Kasim Fazlul-Huq, Prime Minister of Bengal, which contains 26,000,000 Muslims, the largest block of Muslim population in any part of the world. Mr. Fazlul-Huq says:—"Assure Delegates of our fullest support for their demands."

The third message is from the President of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, who says:—"Muslim India heartily wish all success to Arab Delegations. "Muslim League solidly support you."

There is only one thing more for me to say. I wish you, the Delegates of the Arab and Muslim world, success in your deliberations. May Allah crown your efforts with success, for this success will bring joy and happiness to every Arab and Muslim home. The day the message goes forth from London that right has triumphed, will be the day of the third and the greatest Ied this year, for Muslims. May Allah grant you courage and wisdom and may you be guided to success by His light, Ameen."

H. E. the Egyptian Ambassador responded on behalf of the guests and assured his brothers in India that they were conscious of the fact that the eyes of the Muslim world were fixed on London, and every member of the various delegations was bent upon doing his best to see that a just settlement was arrived at.

# Forest Satyagraha Plan In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 13

The Travancore Government have issued the following press communique:—

It has come to the notice of Government that members of certain political and other organisations are contemplating a programme of disobedience of Forest Laws and encouraged by their statements and promises of support of various individuals who all along have been attempting to break or evade Forest Rules, are arranging either to trespass into forest reserves or cut or remove or even destroy Government logs lying in reserved forests.

Having regard to the paramount importance of forest resources of the State, actual and potential, both in regard to rainfall and by way of regulated exploitation for the sake of revenue and promotion of agricultural and industrial prosperity of the State any infringement of Forest Laws will be regarded in the most serious light and the punishment meted out to defenders will have to be of a deterrent character.—A. P.

## Students' Demonstration

JAIPUR, Feb. 13

Some of the students of the Maharaja's College refused to attend classes this morning and moved away in a small procession from the Ramnivas Garden shouting slogans. Mr. Owen, Director of Education, with the College staff was present at the college. No police were present. Regular classes were held.—A. P.

## RAMCHANDRA RAO'S "NO" TO MAGISTRATE

MYSORE, Feb.13

Mr. Tagadur Ramchandra Rao a prominent local Congressman was arrested this morning under Section 107 Cr. P. C. and produced before the City Magistrate, who asked him to furnish two securities for good behaviour for one year in a sum of Rs. 200.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao refused to furnish securities and consequently was remanded to jail custody till 20th February.—A. P.

## REMISSION IN SOHAWAL

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 13

Raja Saheb of Sohawal has announced further remission of land revenue at the rate of one anna per rupee. He has also decided to establish shortly representative Government on the model of neighbouring States.—A. P.

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# TRIPURI CONGRESS

## R. C. Takes Survey Of Construction Work

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 13

A general survey of the progress in connection with preparation for the Tripuri Congress was made last evening at a meeting of the Reception Commitee of the Tripuri Congress held at Vishnudutt Nagar. It was decided to name ten gates in Congress Nagar after provincial leaders who are no more, namely, Messrs. Madhavrao Sapre, Nathuram Modi, Krishnadev Bhatt, Brijmohanlal Verma, Damodarrao Shrikhande, Vishwanathrao Salpekar, Narayanrao Meghawale, Gayadutt and Gulzar Singh and Balmukund Tripathi and name roads after All-India leaders namely; Tilak Lajpat Rai, Das, Nehru, Ansari and Azmal-Khan.

With a view to speeding up the work Seth Govinddas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and several members have shifted to Vishnudutt Nagar and will reside there till the Congress session is held.

The meeting also passed a condolence on the recent death of Krishnadeva Bhatt, who was Chairman of the Water Works Sub-Committee of the Tripuri Congress Reception Committee.—A. P.

## Barabanki Political Conference

LUCKNOW, Feb. 12

Resolutions expressing uncompromising opposition the proposed Federation, sympathy with the Spanish Republicans, the Chinese and the Arabs in Palestine, were passed at the Barabanki District Political Conference held under presidentship of Mrs. Uma Nehru.

The conference was attended by 5,000 villagers from neighbouring villages

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, and the Hon'ble Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Justice, Development and Agriculture, attended.

In the course of her presidential address, Mrs. Nehru said that no separate organisation was needed for the 'kisans'

She appreciated the beneficent measures adopted by the Congress Ministers and asked the audience not to expect too much from them

In a fervent appeal to women, she asked them to organise themselves and fight boldly against British Imperialism and to inculcate feelings of patriotism into their children.

In conclusion, Mrs. Uma Nehru said: "The propaganda of the Muslim League appears ridiculous, when one thinks of the brave Frontier Pathans, who are fighting for liberty under the Congress flag, with weapons of truth and non-violence.—United Press

*Britain In Palestine*

# To Further Imperialist Interests!

## Disillusionment Among Indian Muslims At British Policy In Holy Land

**"We feel that the Mandatory Power has taken undue advantage of the Mandate to further its own imperialist interests. By prolonging the duration of the Mandate, it is seeking to establish military and naval bases in an area which is held in trust. This, in our view is a denial to the inhabitants of Palestine of their right to self-Government".**

**Thus declare Messrs. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui and Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, members of the Palestine Delegation of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement submitted to the British Government through the Secretary of State:—**

In view of the fact that the Palestine Conference, invited by His Majesty's Government, is about to meet in London, as representatives of the All-India Muslim League, we consider it opportune and useful to state the views of many millions of our countrymen, in the hope that the facts contained in this statement will prove of assistance in arriving at a just and equitable solution of the problem.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS

The Hussein-McMahon Treaty, the Declaration to the Seven Arab Leaders and the Anglo-French Proclamation made by General Allenby on the one side and the Balfour Declaration on the other, have, till now, monopolized the attention of the public. Attempts made to reconcile the contradictory statements contained in these two sets of promises have, unfortunately, led to no satisfactory results, so far. After a careful study of the available documents on the subject, the All-India Muslim League is inclined to the view that the promises made to Indian Muslims have not received the careful and serious attention they deserve. A perusal of these will clarify the situation and establish the fact that the Allies did guarantee to the Arabs absolute independence in their homelands and to Muslims control of their Holy Places. The Muslim League is of the opinion that these promises do not admit of any other reasonable interpretation.

Realizing the dangers involved in the situation resulting from the entry of Turkey into the War and knowing the bonds which unite the Muslims all over the World, the Government of Great Britain, with the concurrence of the Governments of Russia and France, in order to allay the fears of the Muslim subjects of His Majesty, authorized the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to assure them that no question of a religious character was involved in the War and that the Holy Places of Islam would be immune from attack and would remain inviolate. This Notification, dated the 2nd November, 1914, reads:—

"In view of the outbreak of War between Great Britain and Turkey, which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill-advised, unprovoked, and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia, and the Port of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jeddah will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances."

WHAT ASQUITH SAID.

It may be pointed out that the term Arabia, was intended to apply to the non-Turkish parts of the Ottoman Empire, while the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia were specifically mentioned to win the sympathy of the Shia World.

Speaking at the Guildhall Banquet on the 9th November, 1914, Mr. Asquith, the then Prime Minister, confirmed the assurance given by the Allied Governments, and added:—

"We have no quarrel with the Mussalman subjects of the Sultan. Our Sovereign claims among his most loyal subjects millions of men of Moslem faith, and nothing is further from our thoughts than to encourage a crusade against their creed and their holy places. We are prepared to defend them, should need arise, against all invaders, and to maintain them inviolate."

'STATUS QUO' ASSURED.

In an earlier pronouncement, the Viceroy, in reply to the Address presented to him by Muslim Leaders, at Delhi, on the 25th March, 1914, assured them of the importance the Government attached to Mohammedan control of the Holy Places, and declared:—

"I need hardly repeat to you here what I said in the Legislative Council at Simla, on the 17th September last, as to the realisation by the British Government of the absolute necessity for the maintenance of the 'status quo' as regards the Holy Places in Arabia, but I would point out that this is an important and powerful link between your community and the Government of our King Emperor, for it is only in view of the religious interests of the Mohamedans of India and the value that the Government attach to religious freedom and Mohammedan control of the Holy Places that such a responsibility could rest upon Great Britain."

On the 15th January, 1915, speaking in the Imperial Legislative Assembly, the Viceroy reiterated the words of the Prime Minister, and repeating the promise regarding the inviolability of the Holy Places. went on to say:

"but however the tide of events may shape its course, there can be no doubt that the Holy Places will remain inviolate, and that Islam will still be one of the great world forces."

DISILLUSIONMENT

In view of these solemn utterances made by the heads of the Governments in Great Britain and India, the Muslims joined the ranks of His Majesty's forces in their hundreds of thousands and fought on every front in the war, including the Near Eastern under General Allenby. These services and sacrifices on their part, generously acknowledged and recognised, had a considerable share in influencing the trend of the War in the Near East, and in bringing final victory to Allied arms.

The disillusionment, however, came soon after the War when the Muslims realised that the Allies, instead of carrying out the declarations they had made, were destroying Arab independence and parcelling out among themselves Arab lands into zones and sphere of influence, but only under a new nomenclature. In consequence, there was serious unrest in India. Efforts were, therefore, made to remove these suspicions through a Government of India Notification, No. 1159, dated the 15th May, 1920, in which is was stated:—

"Indian Muhummadans must remember that the independence of their Arab co-religionists remains intact throughout a very large proportion of the remainder of the former Ottoman Empire and that the only areas which have been removed entirely from Muslim control are the comparatively small areas of Armenia, Thrace and Smyrna, in each of which according to prewar statistics the population was predominantly non-Muslim."

INDEPENDENCE?

It is evident from the above that the only exception, made by the Allies in regard to the control of Muslim lands by Muslims, was in reference to Armenia, Thrace and Smyrna, which they considered to be predominantly non-Muslim in population. This is further borne out by the fact that the demand of Indian Muslims not to break up the Turkish Empire was negatived by the Prime Minister by recognising the absolute independence of Arabia, meaning thereby, of those portions of the former Turkish Empire, where the Arabs preponderated. In reference to this point the Notification stated:—

"Of more interest to Muslims in India are those provisions which concern the portions of the former Turkish Empire where their Arab co-religionists preponderate. The absolute independence of Arabia is recognised. For generations the Arabs have suffered from the misrule of the Turks and it is unreasonable to ask that the Arab populations which have fought side by side with the Allies to secure their independence should be replaced by the Allies under Turkish rule. As the Prime Minister pointed out to the Khilafat Deputation, it would be unjust to deprive the Arabs of their independence merely because they are Muhummadans and co-religionists of the Turks."

FOR TEMPORARY PERIOD!

The Mandates, the Muslims of India, were assured, were for a specific purpose and for a temporary period. In regard to these, it was stated:—

"Similar conditions apply to Kurdistan, of which the right to local autonomy is provisionally recognised, and to those areas in Asia, over which mandates have been entrusted by the Peace Conference to Britain and France, that is to say Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria. It cannot be too clearly understood that in all these three cases the mandates have been granted for a specific purpose and for a temporary period. The immediate application to these areas of the principle of nationality would spell chaos and anarchy; and the work of the mandatory powers is to assist the local inhabitants with administrative advice and help, until such time as they are fit to take over with success the business of administration without outside assistance. Islam will not be weakened by these arrangements and the two great powers, to whom these mandates have been confided include within the limits of their empires a very large proportion of the total Muslim population of the world—a guarantee that the interests and rights of the Muslims of these areas will be fully respected. In the countries of Arabia, Iraq and Palestine are situated the holy place of Islam with which all Muslims are profoundly concerned."

PART OF THE EMPIRE!

Indian Muslims have followed with anxiety and perturbation, the course of events in Palestine, which is their Holy Land and contains their Holy Places, from the time it was placed under the Mandate of the League of Nations. They have been alarmed at the view taken by the Mandatory Power of its duties and responsibilities in the mandated territory of Palestine, which had been recognised by the Allies, as an independent State. The duty contemplated for the Mandatory Power, was to assist the local inhabitants with administrative, help and guidance so that they become fit to take over with success the business of administration without outside assistance. In the view of the Muslim League, the scheme visualised in the Mandate was, first to establish a local administration and then to give it disinterested help and assistance in matters purely administrative. The history of Palestine during the last twenty years leaves no room for doubt that Great Britain has not only failed to protect, much less to advance, the interests of the people placed under its charge as a trust of civilisation, but has exceeded the limits imposed upon it by the mandate by regarding the country as part of the British Empire. It has made no attempt to encourage the development of self-governing institutions as required by the Covenant of the League of Nations.

JEWISH POPULATION

It is common knowledge that at the time of the cessation of hostilities the Jewish population of Palestine was less than 50,000. By the importation of large numbers of Jews the figure has now reached nearly 450,000, which is almost 30 per cent. of the total population. This policy, in the view of Muslim-India, lends itself to the suspicion that its object is to stifle the national growth of Arabs, by the creation of a Jewish State, or, failing that, by the creation of a dangerous minority problem in the very heart of Arab Lands. Again, it will be noted that the land policy followed has been proved to be disastrous in that the sons of the soil have been uprooted by the thousand and made landless and homeless wanderers. The arrangements by which economic and industrial concessions have been granted have led to a stranglehold which is crushing the very life out of the people. The statements, frequently made, even in responsible quarters, that the advent of the Zionists has led to an economic betterment of the country, are disproved by facts. The apparent but temporary progress in Palestine during the post-war period, was in no way dissimilar to that noticeable in neighbouring Arab territories. The causes for this should be sought in directions other than Jewish immigration. It is regrettable to note this tendency which goes even further and credits the Jewish organisations with whatever progress has been made in Public Health, Sanitation, Education and other departments of public activity in Palestine. Even the so-called increase in the Arab population has been ascribed to Jewish immigration. It might, reasonably, be asked whether the Mandatory Power has not divested itself of its responsibility for the good government of the mandated territory in view of the fact that it has brought into the country an alien population and transferred all its functions of trusteeship to the immigrants. Such a devolution of powers was never contemplated and has been questioned by the Arab and the Muslim World repeatedly and continually. If these statements were to be accepted as true, the conclusion becomes irresistible that the Mandatory Power was merely an onlooker while any blessing that came to Palestine was the handiwork of the Jews. We shall be failing in our duty if we did not state clearly that the implantation of foreign elements, holding interests diametrically opposed to those of the inhabitants of the country, are factors which have brought down the whole structure of the Mandatory system. Even if the argument, that the economic condition of the country had improved because of Jewish influx, were to be accepted without demur, it is obvious that no people in the world would on this ground agree to or even contemplate with equanimity their own political, cultural and economic annihilation. We are glad that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the House of Commons on the 24th November, 1938, took note of this fundamental aspect of the problem, when he said:—

"They (the Arabs) are thinking of their freedom, and they are afraid that, if this process goes on then at last they will have to surrender to the political overlordship of the enterprising, hard-working, ever-increasing citizens of the Jewish National Home. I say, we British people ought to be the last people in the world not to understand the feelings of the Arabs in this matter, because we too would sacrifice material advantages if we thought our freedom was at stake."

BALFOUR DECLARATION

The Balfour Declaration is usually invoked to support unlimited Jewish immigration for the purpose of the establishment of a Jewish National Home. Read in the light of the promises made to Indian Muslims, the Declaration does not connote either a Jewish State or even the artificial creation of a substantial Jewish minority by forced immigration such as would militate against the establishment of a national Arab Government. The guarantee for the protection of the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities, mentioned in the Declaration, is consistent with and affords support to the hypothesis of the control of the Arabs over their own country. It has been suggested by interested parties that the honour of the British Empire is involved in the implementing of the Balfour Declaration. The fact, however, cannot be ignored that if there is a conflict between the Declaration and the solemn pledges given to the Muslim world, then the Declaration to that extent should be considered to have been abrogated. The honour of the British Empire is involved equally in the fulfilment of the declaration made to the 80 million Muslims of India.

IMPERIALIST INTERESTS

The continued and systematic indifference shown towards the legitimate claims of the Arabs in the past has created certain other doubts and suspicions. We feel that the Mandatory Power has taken undue advantage of the Mandate to further its own imperialist interests. By prolonging the duration of the Mandate, it is seeking to establish military and naval bases in an area which is held in trust. This, in our view, is a denial to the inhabitants of Palestine of their right to self-government. it has been admitted that they are on the same level as their Arab brothers in Iraq, in political consciousness and intellectual attainments. The settlement arrived at between Great Britain and Iraq should have been followed by a similar settlement in Palestine. The delay has given cause for resentment which is becoming intensified and widespread. Repeated representations to the Government of India and public demonstrations all over the country reached their climax in the last week of December, 1938, at Patna, when 50,000 Muslims, assembled at the annual sessions of the All-India Muslim League, passed, unanimously, the resolution given below:—

"It is the definite opinion of the All-India Muslim League that the unjust Balfour Declaration and the subsequent policy of repression adopted by British Imperialism in Palestine aims at making that country a part of the British Empire in the name of sympathy for the Jews and thus to strengthen British Imperialism by frustrating the idea of the establishment of a federation of Arab States and preventing the union of other Muslim States. The British also want to use the sacred place as their aerial and naval base by making Palestine the centre of their activity. The atrocities that have been perpetrated on the Arabs for the attainment of this object have no parallel in history.

"This Muslim League session regards those Arabs who are being subjected to all kinds of persecutions and repressions and who are making all sacrifices for preserving their sacred land, protecting their national rights and emancipating their motherland as heroes and martyrs and congratulates them on their bravery, sacrifice and determination, and warns the British Government that if it does not forthwith stop the influx of Jews into Palestine and does not include in the proposed conference the Grand Mufti the genuine leader of the Arabs, as well as the representatives of the Indian Mussalmans, the Conference will prove to be nothing but a farce.

"The Muslim League declares that the problem of Palestine is the problem of the Muslims of the whole world, and if the British Government fails to do justice to the Arabs and fulfil the demands of the Muslims of the world, the Indian Muslims will adopt any programme and will be prepared to make any sacrifice that may be decided upon by the Muslim International Conference attended also by the Muslims of India, to free the Arabs from British exploitation and Jewish usurpation.

"The session of the League warns the British Government that, if it persists in trying to give a practical shape to the idea prevalent among certain sections of the British and the Americans that Palestine be made a national home of the Jews, it will lead to a state of perpetual unrest and conflict."

The Allies had declared during the War that they were not fighting for conquest or annexations. The War was a war of liberation and emancipation. The Arabs were deeply inspired by this message. They threw in their lot with the Allies and fought with them shoulder to shoulder to bring the day of their liberation nearer. Their disappointment was great when they saw it receding from day to day. Ultimately in utter desperation they had to resort to arms to achieve their object. We venture to submit that this state of affairs is a sad commentary on the discharge of its functions by the British Government as a Mandatory.

END THE MANDATE

It is a matter of satisfaction that the policy of Partition has been abandoned and we hope that no further attempts will be made to reimpose Partition in any shape or form. Palestine belongs to the Arabs and has to be delivered to them intact by the Mandatory Power. Perpetuation of the Mandate is repugnant to the theory and context of mandates; it is ruled out under international law. The sooner, therefore, the Palestine Mandate is brought to a termination the better it will be for the re-establishment of peace in the Near East.

It may also be pointed out that the application of the principle of self-determination should be uniform in character and based on a recognition of equality among peoples It will spell disaster if the idea gains currency that there is one set of scales and measures for white nations and another for non-white peoples and that invidious distinctions are made between Europeans and Asiatics. If it is intended that the nations of the world progress towards universal peace and brotherhood, every discrimination on the basis of colour or race must be put down ruthlessly.

We welcome the association of the Arab States in the present discussions. Their inclusion in the Conference is evidence of the fact that the relations between the British Empire and the Muslim World are based on an affinity of interest. Great Britain need not be apologetic in acknowledging the truth of this statement nor need she fight shy of giving expression to her sympathy for the Arabs. The re-establishment of friendly relations between the British Empire and the Arabs will be welcome to the Muslims in India who are anxious to avoid a repetition of situations in which there is a likelihood of a clash of loyalties. It is, therefore, hoped that no outside influences will be allowed to interfere with the efforts now to be made to bring about a just and amicable settlement.

H. G. Wells, the famous author, snapped with a group of journalists at the Karachi Air Port last week, prior to his departure by air for Athens.


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# Surplus Budget, But No Relief

(Continued from page 14.)

be met by a universal reduction in rates.

"Railway rates in India are low, the average rate per ton being amongst the lowest in the world. It can hardly be urged that we have been making excessive profits at the expense of the general public.

We have our financial obligations which we must meet and if over and above that obligation we make a profit, it goes not to the individual capitalist but into central revenues to the relief of the general tax-payer or, as at present arranged, to the assistance of provincial administrations whose financial necessities are only too well-known to all of us."

Sir Thomas Stewart stated that Government had decided to purchase the South Bihar Railway and the Hardwar Dehra Railway, both of which were paying propositions.

He also mentioned the purchase by two railways, the North-Western and the Madras and Southern Mahratta, of a substantial interest in two private limited companies running motor buses on roads in certain important areas.

Referring to the recent disasters on Indian railways, he said, "I regret to have to record the occurrence of two major disasters in the year under review, and however much we may be convinced that these disasters arose from circumstances not within our control, this in no way lessens our sense of horror, or detracts from our sympathy with those who suffered.

"I do not wish to-day to enter upon any controversial topics, but I would ask our critics, both inside this House and elsewhere, not to forget our past record in respect of the safety of our railways.

"It is a psychological phenomenon not confined to India that a large scale disaster may in a moment destroy the public confidence built up over a long period of less eventful years. That confidence once destroyed is most difficult to restore, and I would ask that no unfair obstacle—I do not refer to legitimate criticism—be offered to that most difficult process. I venture to think that there is no cause for panic."

Continuing his speech the Railway Member said:—

Sir, I rise to present to the House the Railway Budget for 1939-40. Last year, on this occasion, I indicated that we were fortunate in that a series of lean years appeared to have come to an end, and I am happy to be able to say that the results of the year now coming to a close show no great deterioration in our position. I only wish that I had the confidence to claim that the tide had turned and that we could now look forward to an era of prosperity; but, in present world conditions, I am sure this House will agree that such confidence would be unjustified and we must therefore continue to take the less imaginative, but undoubtedly safer, short view of our future.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Last year I gave to Honourable Members an indication of the action which was being taken on the various recommendations contained in the Report of the Wedgwood Committee. The Railway Board and its associated administrations have not ceased from the search for increased efficiency and a second statement has been made available to the House giving complete information as to the further action taken. Honourable Members will observe for themselves that much progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of the Committee. I would, however, make special mention of a few of our more striking advances.

The Committee emphasized the need for strengthening the commercial side of railway administration and, bearing this in view, we have sanctioned the creation of ten posts in order to expand our activities in regard to publicity, commercial research and direct commercial working. We have also sanctioned the creation of a separate commercial department, as a temporary measure for two years in the first instance, on the Assam Bengal Railway. Special efforts are being made to utilize the publicity value of the Indian press—by this I mean newspapers published in Indian languages—and a campaign of continuous advertising in respect of lower class travel has been inaugurated experimentally on two railways.

CONTACT WITH BUSINESSMEN.

I would now refer to the efforts which are being made to improve the relations of railways with the public, the need for which has been so often emphasized in this House. To use the language of modern business, the Railways are out to sell transport and, if you want to sell your goods, particularly in competitive conditions, you must satisfy your customer. The public is our customer. The criticism against railways in this regard falls into two classes. In the first place, it is said that the railways, relying on an ancient monopoly which, however, does not now exist, are indifferent to the interests and needs of their clients. And secondly, and perhaps for similar reasons, there has arisen a tradition of incivility and dishonesty on the part of the railway staff in their dealings with the public. In regard to both these matters, there has been on the part of railway administrations sustained effort to meet their critics. It is no longer true to say that our railways are indifferent to the needs of the third class passenger. So far as finance will permit, efforts are being made in every direction to increase his amenities. In another direction, on the commercial side, we are endeavouring to meet our clients and to establish closer contacts with the business community. To take up again the idiom of modern commerce "If you want business, you must go and fetch it," and our commercial staff, some of them specially appointed for canvassing purposes, are now making personal calls on the traders who may be expected to use the railways. Personal contacts between the heads of the railway administrations in the larger cities and the commercial interests are more frequent, and I personally regard these personal contacts more valuable than the more formal meetings of Advisory Committees.

CIVILITY CAMPAIGN.

As regards incivility and dishonesty, I can add little to what I said last year. The problem is bilateral and not unilateral, but I would repeat what I had occasion to say some few weeks ago to a gathering of Railway officers, namely, that none of us should be too complacent by reason of the fact that we were not the sole contributories to the existence of an evil, and I feel certain that my view is shared by every responsible officer on our railway systems throughout India. In the meantime I do not venture to hope that in this regard there can be any spectacular improvement from year to year, but from ourside we are doing what we can. There have been set up special courses of lectures at our training schools, we have issued personal appeals to our staff, and suggestion books in which the aggrieved passenger may record his complaint are an obvious feature of every station. These complaints are examined and analysed, and we have made it clear to our staff that incivility—it is unnecessary to add dishonesty—will be regarded as a sufficient reason for summary dismissal.

RAILWAY RATES POLICY.

Closely related to the foregoing question of the relations between the railways and the public is the rate policy of our railway administrations. The Railway publicist presses upon us that a general reduction in railway rates is the only sure means of meeting road competition. This is a plea that has been so persistently urged that I think it desirable that I should take this opportunity of stating the railway point of view. I suspect that the authors of the suggestion have not considered the problem as a whole. They have in their mind the comparatively high-rated commodities in which road transport is interested and they forget the low-rated commodities which the railways carry at charges considerably lower than could be quoted by any other form of transport. I would remind Honourable Members that the railway rate structure is based largely on the principle of "value of service" or, in more familiar terms, on the principle of "what the traffic can bear." On this basis the charges for different commodities are graded in accordance with the value of these commodities. This was not an unsatisfactory scheme until alternative means of transport arrived. The position of the railways was roughly this, that what we lost on the roundabouts we make up upon the swings To give a concrete case, we were prepared to bring to a centre of manufacturing activity at very low rates the relatively cheap raw materials of the industry. We looked forward to making up for our generosity—let us call it—by transporting to the appropriate markets the much more valuable manufactured article. This policy was designed, and has in fact operated, as a stimulus to manufacturing activities in India. But since the time when the rate structure of the Indian railways was built up, an external and important factor has come into being. The rate structure was designed on the theory that the railways were monopoly carriers. But now we have competitors and these competitors own swings but contract no losses on the roundabouts. The intrusion of road motor transport with its charges based only on the bare cost of transport without overheads for track construction and with the ability to select the traffic which it carries has disturbed the harmony and balance of the railway rate system, especially in respect of high grade traffic. To meet road competition which, having none of the general obligations laid upon the railways, has concentrated on the cream of the traffic, the railway administrations have not been slow to quote special rates in particular areas, but it is obviously not a proposition which can be justified on any grounds, practical or theoretical, that road competition can be met by a universal reduction in rates. Railway rates in India are low, the average rate per ton being amongst the lowest in the world. It can hardly be urged that we have been making excessive profits at the expense of the general public. We have our financial obligations which we must meet and if over and above that obligation we make a profit, it goes not to the individual capitalist but into central revenues to the relief of the general tax-payer, or as at present arranged, to the assistance of provincial administrations whose financial necessities are only too well-known to all of us.

From time to time there arises on the floor of this House the question as to what is the policy of the Government of India in regard to taking over company-managed lines as and when their contracts determine. We have recently been called upon to make a decision in respect of two such railways. The South Bihar Railway, operating over some 76 miles, is owned by the South Bihar Railway Company and is leased to Government at an annual rental of £30,000. By the terms of the contract the purchase price is fixed at £684,580 on which the rental works out at £4 3/8 per cent. per annum. At the present low rate of borrowing the purchase of this railway is obviously a good proposition. Again, another small railway, the Hardwar-Dehra Railway, will be taken over in the course of the next year. The purchase price, approximately Rs. 43¼ lakhs, will however not be paid until 1940-41 and for this reason no budget provision has been made in the present year. This, as in the case of the South Bihar Railway, is an attractive proposition from the point of view of the tax-payer.

GESTURE OF BOMBAY GOVT.

I should not like it to be thought from what I have just said that the railways are die-hard opponents of road transport. We ask to be allowed to meet competition by fair means and in regard to the needs for genuine road development I claim that we are adopting a most reasonable and liberal attitude. I would give one notable example in which the spirit of co-operation and mutual accommodation between a Provincial Government and ourselves has resulted in a very remarkable step forward. For many years there has been an insistent demand for the building of a trunk road between Bombay City and Ahmedabad. Such a road must inevitably be in very direct competition with the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The Government of India were, therefore, reluctant to make any unconditional grants from the Central Road Fund for the purposes of this competitive highway. The Government of Bombay, however, very reasonably recognised our dilemma and have agreed so to control the traffic on the new road that it will not prove a menace to the old-established railway system. To this gesture of the Bombay Government we have given ready response, and an early result, I hope, will be an enormous improvement in land communications throughout the districts of Gujarat.

Another example of a co-ordinated road and rail programme is to be found in Sind.

## Sir Guthrie Russells' Speech

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, in the course of his speech presenting the Railway Budget for 1939-40 in Council of State said:—

The history of what has happened during the current year and the last completed financial year will give Honourable Members some idea how difficult it is, especially in these times of wars and rumours of wars, to make an accurate forecast of what is likely to happen within the next 12 months. All we can do is to endeavour to strike a happy mean between a too pessimistic and a too optismistic outlook. Though there may be no grounds for taking an unduly pessimistic view of the future, the present general outlook does not justify us in being too sure of what the next year may bring forth. We have, therefore, decided to assume that conditions will continue to be much the same as during this year, except that we will have the extra earnings of one day owing to 1940 being a leap year.

The policy of Indian Railways has been to run the heaviest possible loads for the longest possible distances—the cheapest method of operation but not always the quickest.

With the advent of motor transport with its small fast units, it has become necessary to quicken up our goods traffic. This has entailed reductions in loads which has, as its corollary, increase in train mileage. These efforts to improve goods traffic have not been confined to one railway.

Railways generally have carried out a detailed examination of goods train services so as to improve running speed, provide fast through trains for traffic offering in large quantities, and to eliminate detentions to trains 'en route' As a result, alterations were made in train schedules, and arrangements made for the reception, despatch and delivery of goods.

The question of amenities for passengers generally is one in which Honourable Members, quite rightly, take considerable interest, judging by their interpellations in this House. They are aware of the experiment which we had initiated just about fifteen months ago in providing air-conditioned coaches on the Bombay-Calcutta Mails. That these coaches have met a real need has been amply demonstrated by the extent to which they are being utilised.

The cost of providing this amenity, both in regard to the interest on the capital cost and the recurring charges for maintenance, etc., is more than covered by the amount of the surcharge recovered which incidentally is Re. 1 for every 50 miles. The inauguration of a similar service on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway between Bombay and Delhi and its subsequent extension to the Delhi-Kalka section during the latter part of the last hot weather, has similarly shown that there is justification for a further step forward in this direction.

There are demands now for revision of air-conditioned coaches between Delhi and Calcutta and between Lahore and Karachi; the latter is being investigated. Honourable Members who may have had occasion to make a journey between Delhi and Karachi will, I have no doubt, appreciate the tremendous difference which it would make for comfort by travelling in a coach impervious to dust and heat.

We have also not been unmindful of our obligations in regard to the improvement of 3rd class accommodation. Our carriage renewal programme for 1939-40 provides for 110 broad gauge and 137 metre gauge coaches having full, or composite 3rd class accommodation, which will be built to improved designs.

In order to ensure adherence to a policy making for a sustained and steady improvement in the designs for carriages to be built hereafter, we have, under active consideration at present, the issue of a schedule of requirements which must be followed by railways. This schedule will provide for smaller compartments so as to ensure greater privacy for parties desiring to travel together, lotah taps, lotah shelves, coat hooks and hand-rails in latrines, better lighting arrangements and broader seats than have so far been provided on several railways.

There has been considerable agitation that Indian Railways should build their own locomotives and thus extend a practice which has been in force at the Ajmere Shops of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for many years. The capacity of of these shops is limited and they have in past years been fully occupied in building locomotives for their own railway.

Last year the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway had to reduce their orders for locomotives, and they were faced with either the shutting down of their locomotive building shops with consequent retrenchment of staff, or the obtaining of orders from other railways for locomotives. It was then found that, under the constitution the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, there was a legal obstacle to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway constructing locomotives for other railways.

This obstacle has, however, now been removed by an amendment of the Act and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have obtained an order for the construction at Ajmere during 1939-40 of 9 YB type locomotives for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and it is hoped that, in future, it will be possible to keep these shops working to or near their full capacity.

In conclusion, Sir, I desire to bring prominently to the notice of the Council the loyal and valuable services which have been rendered to the great system of Indian Railways and, through them, to India by the General Managers, their officers and staff of all grades.

## *BOMBAY TO HONOUR GAEKWAR'S MEMORY*

BOMBAY, Monday.

Twenty-five institutions were represented at a preliminary meeting held at the Induprakash Press, Thakurdwar, this evening, to discuss arrangements for a joint public meeting to be convened in Bombay to condole the death of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Mr. G. N. Mhatre presided.

Among the institutions represented were the Maratha Iakechya Sabha, Savantvadi State Maratha Samaj, Savantvadi State Maratha Mandal, South Indian Welfare Society, Grantha Sampadak and Grantha Prasarak Mandali, Hindu Missionary Society, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, Keluskar Memorial Mandal, Maratha Bhagini Samaj, Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Janabai Rokde Mahila Samaj, Adarsha Yuvak Sangh, Mothers' Day League, Khatriya Dhangar Samaj and Malhari Vijaya Mandal. The late Gaekwar was himself connected with a number of these institutions.

It was proposed that the meeting be provisionally fixed for the 19th instant and that the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar be requested to preside. A committee of fourteen members was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The Committee will meet at the Induprakash Press at 6-30 p. m. on Wednesday.

Institutions desiring to participate in the function may communicate with Mr. D. P. Vengurlekar, Induprakash Press, Thakurdwar.

# SURAT EMPLOYERS PLEAD FOR EXEMPTION

(Continued from Page 14).

ing and weaving department. They experienced some difficulty as there were women workers on the spinning department and the Factory Acts did not permit their employment during the night.

The responsibility for the recruiting and dismissal of workers lay with the heads of departments who acted with the consent of managers. They had also a system of apprenticeship by which one skilled worker minding three looms took an assistant to work on one loom. The men trained in this manner were absorbed whenever vacancies arose.

HOURS FOR NIGHT-SHIFT.

Answering questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi they said that it was their experience that the interim increase of wages had not lead to a proportionate increase in efficiency. The workers tended to absent themselves or to squander their earnings.

They would not like any shortening of the hours of work during night-shift. They had worked for 8½ hours some time ago but the experiment did not succeed.

They had not opened a co-operative Society as the factory inspector told them that it may amount to an indirect pressure on the workers to induce them not to leave the factory.

There was no bribery in Surat.

NO HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

They would not agree to give holidays with pay because they could not afford to do so. There was no provision for holidays even for clerks. They thought that the weekly off day was quite enough and there was no need of a holiday if, however, they made sufficient profits they would agree to give holidays.

To Mr. S. D. Saklatwala they said, that they had taken no efficiency figures to support their statement about the inefficiency of the workers. They agreed that it was not only better wages but better machines and better working conditions that would lead to efficiency.

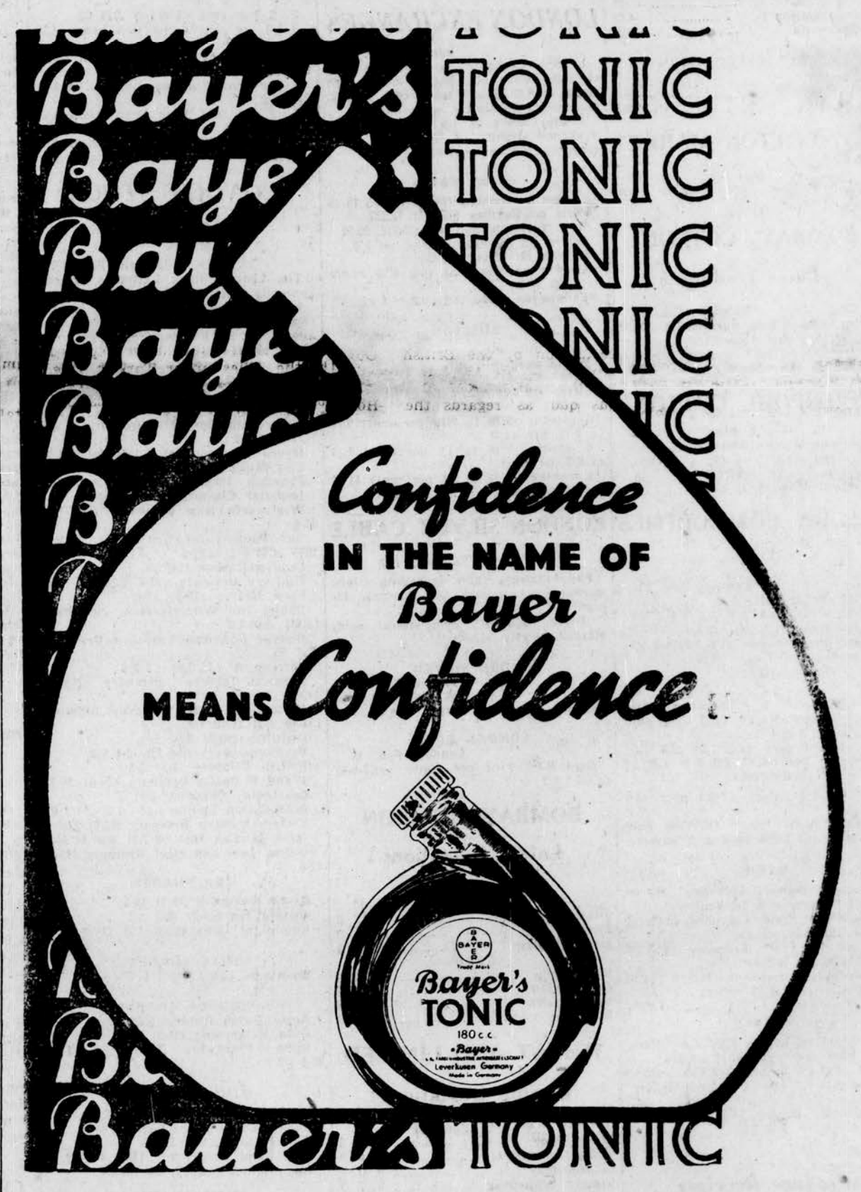
NO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

In answer to questions put by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar they said that they had no personal experience of Trade Unions. There never was any Trade Union in Surat. They had made the remarks about the workers being trapped by "irresponsible and self-appointed leaders" purely on the basis of reports from other centres.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the Committee will examine Mr. F. Stones in camera.

On Friday 17, the Committee leaves for its Karnatak tour. After visiting Hubli, Gadag, Gokak and other places as also the Gersoppa Falls, the Committee returns to Bombay on February 22.

After that they have a programme of public sittings till the third of March after which they adjourn till March 15 to enable the members to attend the Congress session at Tripuri.



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# Latest Commercial News

## Gilt-Edgeds Display Good Resistance

### SCATTERED SELLING IN BROACH

### Meagre Business In Jute

BOMBAY: FEB. 13.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE**

Stock Exchange evinced the easier and dull tone. Home Industrials fluctuated narrowly.

Gilt-edgeds were somewhat better on investment demand.

**BROACH COTTON**

Broach showed easiness as recent buyers were sellers. After opening at Rs. 150-12 it fell to Rs. 150-2 during the night session.

**BULLION**

Gold price in London was steady.

Silver met with some support as well as some selling pressure. Spot was higher by 1/16d. whereas forward was lower by 1/16d.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 7.71 |
| To-day's opening | closed |
| Difference | |
| To-day's closing | |
| Difference | |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.71 |
| To-day's opening | 4.57 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's closing | 4.69 |
| Difference | —.02 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| April May 1939 | Rs. 150-4 |
| July August | Rs. 151-8 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 13.

The New York cotton market was closed to-day.

### BOMBAY COTTON

#### Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 150-12 and thereafter declined to Rs. 150-2 owing to selling pressure. The market closed finally at Rs. 150-4.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| American March (4.71) | 4.66 |
| American May (4.67) | 4.62 |
| Egyptian March (6.65) | 6.53 |
| Egyptian May (6.71) | 6.58 |

## LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Pekoe (0-11) | 0-11 |
| Indian Pekoe (1-5-1/4) | 1-5 1/4 |
| Ceylon Pekoe (1-9 3/4) | 1-0 3/4 |
| Ceylon Pekoe higher | (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4 |

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£23 13/16 paid and others) £23 1/2 sellers

Dunlop February (£27 1/2) £28 1/2

Lightning February (£25 1/2) £26 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (£7 3/4 value) £7 3/4 paid and value

Forward April June (£7 13/16 paid and value) £7 13/16 paid and buyers.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£214 1/2 buyers £214 3/4 sellers. Dull) £214 buyers £214 1/4 sellers

Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Steady) £14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/4) £47 1/4 to £48 1/4

Iron (102) 102

### *Produce Receipts*

Bombay, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 2,827 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,455 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 397 cwts. |
| Gingellysseed | 721 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 21,829 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 2,638 cwts. |
| Rice | 5,035 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 2,360 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 7,252 cwts. |
| Gram | 2,313 cwts. |
| Joowar | 533 cwts. |
| Maize | 82 cwts. |
| Barley | 246 cwts. |
| Bajree | 814 cwts. |
| Indian sugar | 14,541 cwts. |

### KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Feb. 13.

Following are the closing quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sind cotton March | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Sind cotton May | 14 | 3 | 9 |
| Punjab March | 12 | 5 | 3 |
| Punjab May | 12 | 7 | 0 |
| Desi American March | 17 | 7 | 9 |
| Desi American May | 17 | 8 | 3 |

## EXCHANGES

### CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LUNDON

New York, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.68 1/2 |
| To-day's opening | closed |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | closed |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.68.59 |
| To-day's opening | 4.68.62 |
| To-day's closing | 4.68.59 |

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 176.94 |
| To-day's opening | 176.96 |
| To-day's closing | 176.94 |

## *LONDON EXCHANGES*

London, Feb. 13.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.62 and then eased to 4.68.56 on scattered selling. movements thereafter were narrow.

Franc opened at 176.96 and then weakened slightly to 176.98 with the tendency otherwise steady.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16

Paris on Bombay (13.217) 13.217

New York on Bombay (25.03) 35.04

Berlin on Bombay (87 1/8) 87 1/8

London on Milan (89.05) 89.05

London on Shanghai (0-8 3/16 nominal) 0-8 3/16

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-4 1/2

Silver (20 3/8d.) 20 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

### LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (20 3/8d.) 20 7/16d+1/16 |
| Forward | (19 13/16d) 19 3/4d—1/16 |

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) (£7-8-4 1/2

### BOMBAY BULLION

#### Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | 52 | 11 | 0 |
| Silver Fagan | 52 | 8 | 0 |
| Silver Chaitar | 52 | 5 | 0 |

GOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold ready | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Fagan | 37 | 1 | 0 |
| Gold Chaitar | 37 | 1 | 6 |
| Sovereign | 23 | 11 | 9 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Wheat September | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| Linseed May | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Linseed September | 5 | 7 | 3 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March quoting at 55d. The market showed some activity on scattered buying influenced by better overseas cables.

### Liverpool Wheat Closing Quotations

London, Feb. 13.

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 54 3/4

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tone: Weak. | | | |
| Wheat March | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| Wheat July | 25 | 14 | 6 |
| Tone: Weak. | | | |
| Gram July | 23 | 7 | 3 |
| Toria February | 34 | 2 | 6 |
| Toria March | 34 | 15 | 0 |
| Toria May | 35 | 12 | 3 |
| Cottonseed March | 20 | 5 | 6 |
| Cottonseed May | 20 | 1 | 9 |

### 3½% GOVT. LOAN

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 96/6 at 5 p.m.

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £87 5/8

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday, February 3, £88 1/4

Monday, February 6, £88 1/4

Tuesday, February 7, £88

Wednesday, February 8, £88

Thursday, February 9, £88

Friday, February 10, £87 5/8

## *INDIAN LOANS*

London, Feb. 13.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 3/4) £95 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3/4) £87 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 1/4) £113 1/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£99) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 7/8) £102 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/4) £70 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/8) £98 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 5/8) £97 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 5/8) £107 3/4

## *LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE*

London, Feb. 13.

The London Stock Exchange evinced generally better sentiment.

Giltedged securities were quietly steady. Three and half per cent was quoted at £87 5/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-7 1/2) 16-7 1/2

Motors and Spencers Ordinary (56-1 1/2) 56-1 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8

Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (31-6) 31-6

Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-4 1/2) 61-0

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £21-0

Dunlop Rubber (24) 24

Unilever Ordinary (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2

Ford Motors (16-6) 16-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£41) £40 1/2

British American Tobacco Ordinary (95) 95

Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 132-6

P. and C. S. N. Company Deferred (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

Distillers (90-3) 90-3

Bredfords Dyes (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

British Celanese (3-3) 3-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (34-6) 34-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (25) 25

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-9) 22-9

Peter Nickles (dol 58 7/8) dol 54 5/8

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3

Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0

Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£12) £12 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23) 23

Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 35-7 1/2

Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6

Rio Tintos (£14) £14

East Rand Proprietors (55) 54-4 1/2

Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 3/4

Associated Portland Cement (72-6) 71-7

Trinidad Leaseholds (85-7 1/2) 85-0

Sub Nigel (£11 3/4) £11 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 20-7 1/2

Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2

Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 82-6

Mexican Eagle (5-6) 5-6

Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2

Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £35 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£23 3/4) £22 1/2

London Midland and Ordinary (£11 1/2) £11 1/8

London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8

Southern Def (£11 3/4) £11 3/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£118 1/4) £118 1/4

London Transport 'C' (£70 1/2) £70 1/2

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

#### Undertone Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

On the Stock Exchange paucity of business resulted in an easier trend in several sections, though Giltedged securities displayed good resistance, while motors recorded useful gains. elsewhere the losses were generally very small indicting a continued steadiness of undertone.

Among commodities jute was weak in sympathy with Calcutta but business was meagre.

Wall Street was closed on account of holiday.

### CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

#### Coals Featureless: Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

In jutes, speculative issues ruled somewhat easier to-day due to profit-taking, otherwise this section continued steady. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section, speculative issues kept quiet but steady. Govt. securities kept quiet.

The following are the closing quotations.

Govt. Securities:—Three and half per cent Govt. paper 96/3, three and half per cent 1947/50, loan 104/12 small lots, four per cent loan 1960/70 110/8 small lot, five per cent loan 1940/43 104/7 small lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 114/7 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 148, Imperial fully paid 1512, Ditto conty 371, Reserve 112/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab 99 odd lot, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Guar) 100.

Cottons:—Benares cotton and silk 1/3, Elgin mills ord 113, Kesoram pref 121, New Victoria ord As. 15.

Coals:—Bengal Giridih 2/11, Bhalgora 4/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 15/8 ct. Burra Dhemo 3/6, Hurriladih 14/6, New Tetturya 1 small odd lot, Raneegunge 31. Union 27/12.

Jutes:—Adamjee 12/13, Alexandra pref 112 small lot, Anglo-India 356, Bally 201, Barnagore 161/8 small lot, Birla 17/1, Cheviot 188, Clive 28/8 Ft. Gloster 505, Ft. William 248, Gourepore 595, small lots, Howrah 57/9, Hukumchand 7/3, Ditto pref 89, Kamarhatty 535, Kanknarrah 409/8, Khardah pref 129, small odd lot, Lansdowne 172 small lot, Ditto pref 120, National 23/8, Northbrook 37/10, Ditto pref 130/8, Nuddea 48, Orient 190, Presidency 4/3.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6, c div. Consolidated tin 6/5, Indian copper 2/1, Karanpura Development 10/8 small lot, Rhodesia copper 1/6, Dalmia cement defd 3, Ditto pref 95, Bengal telephone ord 17/12, Cuttack elec 8/8, Jubbulpore elec 12/11 ex div. Shahjahanpur elec 6/10, Braithwaite and Co. 7/4, Arthur Butler ord 7/12, Burn and Co. ord 272, Ditto six per cent pref 125, Hukumchand steel defd 2/3, Indian iron and steel 29, Indian St. Wagon ord 47, National iron and steel 4/8, Steel corpn ord 11, Ditto pref 94, Associated hotel ord 1/12, Bararee Coke 17/4, British Ceylon corpn 6/12, Calcutta Safe Deposit 9/4, Calcutta silk manfg. pref 101/8, Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 106, small lots, Indian wood products 24/8, New Indian Investment 28/8, disc. B B petrol 3/11, Bengal paper 90 small lot, Indian paper pulp 102/8, Humayan property defd 1/6, Ditto pref 9/7 c.d., Midnapore Zemindary 76/12, Carew and Co., 11, Raza sugar 11/10, Ryam 14/8.

Tea:—East India 7/12, Pussimbing 4/4, Tezpore 6.

Debentures:—Three per cent 1963-68 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 97/4 small lot, seven per cent 1906-30-45, Aldih coal debs 101, five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries debs 1/2/4 A. P.

### *Indian Big Game Trophies For London Museum*

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A fine collection of Indian big game trophies has been presented by Brigadier F. G. Gillies, who shot them, to the Natural History Museum here.

The collection includes chiru, blackbuck, chinkara and yak, and skins of tiger, leopard, and bear. A collection of Indian and African mammals, including an Abyssinian wolf, has been presented by Freda, Countess of Listowel.

A small diamond of considerable interest in the history of diamond-mining has been presented by Sir Ernest Oppehelmer.

It is the first diamond taken from the first of the Kimberly diamond mines—the Jagersfontein—and was found by William Wreford Paddon.—Reuter.

### Charges Framed Against Calcutta Editor

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Charges under Sec. 124-A. I. P. C., were framed against Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, editor, and Mr. Sasi Bhusan Dutt, printer, of "Basumati", a vernacular daily, by Mr. J. K. Biswas, additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, today in respect of an article entitled "No other way" in the issue of the paper on December 18 last. —United Press.

### SECURITY DEMANDED FROM HINDI DAILY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from the Hindi daily "Hindu" as a sequel to the publication of an article in the January issue commenting on the recent Hindu Muslim riot at Delhi.—United Press.

## DUTY OF PRESS DURING RIOTS

### U. P. Press Consultative Committee's Decision

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13.

Premier Pant discussed with Pressmen to-day the Cawnpore situation and the methods of dealing with it at a meeting of the Press Consultative Committee.

The following resolution was passed: "The Press Consultative Committee resolves that inaccurate or biassed reporting and the publication of unconfirmed rumours are particularly dangerous during periods of communal tension.

**While riots are continuing, the Press should not publish the communal proportion of casualties and should not attempt to apportion the blame between the communities and parties, nor open its columns to allow others to do so.**

In general, the press should help to reinforce the elements of authority, which are functioning to localise the trouble and to shorten its duration and to encourage the elements, which have organised rescue parties and works of charity.

The Committee hopes and trusts that the press of the Province as well as outside the Province will bear in mind its great responsibilities in this matter and will set an example of sanity and good citizenship by instilling confidence into the minds of the public.—A. P.

### MALAYAN THREAT TO INDIA

#### But Standing Emigration Committee Maintains Firm Attitude

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood the official Malayan Delegation met the members of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Assembly this afternoon and explained to them what would be consequences to India of a complete stoppage of emigration of Indian labour to Malaya. They are reported to have pointed out that the economic loss to India would be in the region of Rs. 60 lakhs a year. That was the figure of average remittances to India by Indian labourers and if labourers from other countries were admitted into Malaya—as they would be, if Indian labour was not available—a gradual displacement of the Indian labourer would take place and the amount of these annual remittances would shrink to vanishing point.

The Standing Emigration Committee, appear to have insisted that minimum wages proposed by Government and certain other minimum conditions of labour were the first consideration and they fully endorsed the Government of India's attitude in the matter.—A. P.

### *JAIL FOR SEVEN CONGRESSMEN*

AMRITSAR, Feb. 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Sessions Judge, Amritsar, in the sensational Fatehwal murder case, wherein 33 prominent Congress workers of the Fatehwal village were standing trial for the alleged murder of two persons and murderous assault. The case arose out of disturbances created at a public meeting which was held on March 13 last under the auspices of the Congress and addressed by leaders from Lahore and Amritsar.

The court sentenced Jogender Singh Chhina to transportation for life; Mohan Singh, Batt, a Congress worker. Lachman Singh Sufian, Ganda Singh Khatra, Sadhu Singh Khatra, and Harbans Singh Chhina, General Secretary of the Chhina Congress Committee, to two years' imprisonment each; and Shivdev Singh to six months' imprisonment. The remaining 26 persons were acquitted.

The case created keen interest all over the Punjab, many Congress workers being involved. Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, defended the accused, while Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, and Sardar Sohansingh Josh took active interest as Chairman and Secretary of the Defence Committee respectively.—United Press.

### *Volunteers Detained At Bhavnagar*

RAJKOT, Feb. 13.

Mr. Gibson, the resident has arrived here from Radhanpur by car.

The railway police at Bhavnagar under instructions from the Police Commissioner, Rajkot, detained a batch of volunteers at the station.

Two Judicial Courts have been constituted to deal with cases arising from this agitation.—A.P.

# *SHIPPING NEWS*

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Steel Bros s.s. Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons Capt T A Goodboy arrived from Rangoon with cargo of petrol and kerosene oil.

P and O s.s. Bhutan of 2912 reg tons Capt F McEwan arrived from Otaru via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Gurna of 3288 reg tons Capt A Russell arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

B I S N s.s. Cranfield of 3213 reg tons Capt C A Vaughan arrived from Moulmein Rangoon Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice timber and general cargo

N Y K s.s. Hakodate Maru of 3226 reg tons Capt T Someya arrived from Karachi via Mundla with cotton and general cargo

L Edward's s.s. Solsten of 3196 reg tons Capt F Rufen arrived from Bahrein with cargo of petrol and kerosene oil

B I S N s.s. Mahanada of 4482 reg tons Capt F L Attwood arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

A I Oil s.s. British Justice of 4122 reg tons Capt F R Broad arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel and diesel oil

L Triestino s.s. Cortellazzo of 3061 reg tons Capt M Luigi arrived rfom Trieste via Italian Ports Port Said and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt G S Mao Williams arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Marmagoa with rice timber and general cargo

SAILED

F F Campbell s.s. City of Mobile of 4250 reg tons Capt R J Ricketts sailed for Cochin Colombo Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-2-39.

S S Islami (TM) for Aden Red Sea Ports and Jeddah

S S Conte Verde (LT) for Aden Europe and American Ports

S S Elysia (Anc Line) for Aden Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar Ports

S S Alipore (MM) for Colombo Penang and China Japan Ports

S S Jalamohan (SSN) for Calcutta

S S Br Justice (AIO) for Abadan

### STEAMERS IN DOCKS

#### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 13.

1 Karanja 4646 Durban 15-2 M M

3 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 17-2 K Nixon

4 Bhutan 2912 London 14-2 M M

6 City of Christchurch 3753 Karachi 16-2 K Nixon.

7 Jalavihar 3381 Verawal 15-2 Scindia S N

9 City of Mobile 4250 Calcutta 13-2 F F Campbell

14 Hakodate Maru 3226 Kobe 15-2 N Y K

#### VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 15-2 M M

4 Vasna 2026 Busra 16-2 M M

5 Oostcappelle 348 M Coast 14-2 Merchant S N

7 Cranfield 3213 Karachi N F M M

#### PRINCE'S DOCK

H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship.

L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship

Q Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N

### Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N

Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N

Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M

Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N

Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 17-2-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards

Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Hoegh Merchant 15-2-39 Volkart Bros

Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell

Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha

Toyama Maru 13-2-39 N. Y. Kaisha

Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha

Kanto Maru 20-3-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino

Rajputana 17-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bandra 16-2-39 M M

Varsova 18-2-39 M M

Caffaro 13-2-39 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Garmula 15-2-39 M M

Kenya 4-3-39 M M

Tairea 18-2-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-2-39 M M

Gurna 12-2-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 16-2-39 M M

Alipore 15-2-39 M M

Lindenfels 18-2-39 L Edwards

### Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N

Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N

Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N

Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 28-2-39 Anchor Line

City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell

Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Caffaro 15-2-39 L Triestino

Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

Ryuun Maru 17-2-39 O S Kaisha

Alipore 20-2-39 P and O S N

Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N

Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N

Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

Bri Monarch 16-2-39 N Y Kaisha

Cortellezo 13-2-39 L Triestino

Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N

Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha

Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha

Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 15-2-39 M M

Vasna 16-2-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 1-3-39 M M

Karanja 15-2-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS

Alavi 7-3-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-3-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 18-2-39 M M

City of Benares 15-2-39 K Nixon

City of Christchurch 16-2-39 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Netravati 11-2-39

S S Kalarand 11-2-39

S S Comorin (boats) 13-2-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

S S City of Christchurch for Liverpool: 671 bags gr nut oil cake Rajli Bros; 66 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Dunkerk: 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 10 bales clean cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 55 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co; 110 bales raw cotton K Poonja.

For Antwerp: 55 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 275 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 63 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 15 bales silk waste K P Thacker.

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 125 bales raw cotton B Cursondas

S S Conte Verde for Trieste: 30 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 165 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Venice: 346 bags gr nut seed The Oil Seeds Trading Co.

For Alexandretta: 10 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli: 30 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

S S Caffaro for Trieste: 110 bales raw cotton M Chandulal.

IMPORTS

M/S Kybfels Agent Lionel Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg: 68 cases machinery; 560 bags zinc oxide; 522 dms bleaching powder; 150 bags bleaching earth; 399 carboys acetic acid; 119 pkgs bar steel; 77 bdls hurricane lanterns; 50 bdls y m sheets; 345 pcs steel poles; 106 cases iron chains; 100 rings motor car pneum covers; 256 loose steel tyres; 100 d/bags fuller's earth; 154 cases wire nails; 54 cases wire nettings; 225 pcs timber aspenlogs; 100 bags bone glue;; 214 cases school slates; 70 cases slate pencils; 163 pkgs sewing machines; 62 pcs heel tips; 150 pcs earthenware; 258 cases bolts and nuts; 40 pkgs printing ink; 500 cts wall tiles; 536 cases glass bangles; 47 cases galvd buttons; 955 bales paper; 164 bdls galvd gas pipes.

### FEDERAL COURT PUISNE JUDGE

#### Varadachariar To Succeed Jayakar

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary states that His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. Justice Srinivasa Varadachariar as a Puisne Judge of the Federal Court in succession to Mr. M. R. Jayakar who has been appointed member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. Varadachariar is at present a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Madras.—United Press.

### *FRENCH ACCEPT TOKIO EXPLANATION?*

TOKIO Feb. 13.

A foreign office statement commenting on M. Henry's call maintains that the French Ambassador sought an explanation of the occupation of Hainan.

It says that Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister, assured him that "in its nature duration of Japan's occupation of the island does not exceed military necessity."

Mr. Arita made it clear that Japan had no territorial designs in Hainan.

The Ambassador appreciated Mr. Arita's explanation, and left the Foreign Office after forty minutes.—Reuter.

### Over-Congestion In Cawnpore Jail

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13.

The Inspector General of Prisons and Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary to the Revenue Minister, are proceeding to Cawnpore this afternoon to solve the problem of over-congestion in the Cawnpore jail due to the influx of people arrested in connection with the riots.—United Press.

# Local Buying In New York Cotton Market

## BOMBAY SELLING DISTANT DELIVERIES

### March Long Liquidation

Bombay, Feb. 13.

In view of no prospect of release of loan cotton this year, there is a growing belief that near months of American cotton will rule steady and some firms are advising purchases of near months in Liverpool against sales of Broach J/A. delivery which is at a small premium over Broach A/M. delivery. This advice seems risky that this year we have a small Broach cotton crop and prices in normal course which out to be higher are comperatively lower than Americans. Thus if export demand continues fairly active there will be scarcity of Broach cotton and those who sell short will find them caught.

On Saturday the steadiness of the Chicago market resulted largely from caution on the selling side owing to the possibility of damage to Winter wheat crop as a result of a change in temperatures, but less cheerfulness was apparent on the New York cotton market where locals were chief buyers and Bombay sold distant deliveries with Washington news uninspiring.

The market opened steady but was quiet. Foreign and domestic trade price fixing for nears which met with continued Commission Houses liquidation with hedging. Textiles were dull with the week's sales very small percentage of production. Prices then eased on scattered liquidation. The session closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted unchanged at 8.40 which was the highest level for the day and later prices declined 8 points at 8.32 which was the lowest. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.95c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Legislative uncertainties continue to preclude speculative interest and movements were very narrow with orders chiefly for foreign and domestic trade account. The late down-trend has been reflecting persistent mill selling and old crop liquidation with offerings gradually filling up trade price-fixing orders on scale-down limits.

The outstanding feature was the liquidation of over 100,000 baies in the past week or so by large South-Eastern manufacturers which while well absorbed on relatively narrow reactions disturbed sentiment and stimulated more active near month liquidation.

In the meanwhile there is no definite indication of what legislative action will eventually be taken. Moreover prospects for a quick action have been dimmed by repeated assertions of the House Agricultural Committee that no radical changes are applicable before 1940 The price outlook is in the meantime confused with opinions mostly non-commital.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and with scattered selling closed at a decline of 4 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.59c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 4.69. Traders were cautious pending further Washington developments and there was scattered buying; trade calling and cessation of liquidation. Later on the tone was slightly better on Wallace's suggestion that any legislation should apply to 1940 crop but prices reacted on outside liquidation and hedging. The market closed at a rise of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.07d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was steady with a moderate business and Giza futures closed 2 points up and Uppers closed 1 to 2 points higher. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday. American markets will remain closed to-day.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. state:—

Even after so much labour, senators Smith and Bankhead could not find out a way for the new bill about next year's cotton crop. Both these senators held many meetings with secretary Wallace and lastly taking Mr. Cordel Hull with them they all met together. Even then, as it appears, no way has been found out.

The bill that is sponsored by senator Bankhead provides for return of Loan Cotton to the farmers without charging any price in proportion to their reducing cotton acreage; and that sponsored by senator Smith provides for giving Loan cotton at a price of 4 cents per lb. proportionate to the acreage reduction. It is not yet known whether any of these bills has been introduced in the senate.

It is said that Mr. Cordel Hull has suggested taking measures in direction of increasing cotton exports.

PROSPECTIVE CROP.

Cable advices received to-day state that secretary Wallace has suggested that any legislation that may be passed will be effective on 1940 crop and not 1939 one. If it so happens. What should we understand for the current year? Instead of minimising the difficulties of the Government it would add to them if the legislation that was in force last year is continued for this year also. If we take it that on the basis of last year's acreage, the crop for this year would be 12 million bales, the result would be that the Government being bound by law to advance Loan to farmers one third of the 1939 crop also would go into the hands of the Government. In this way while the Government craves to reduce the burden of Loan Cotton, the result would be quite contrary, if what secretary Wallace says turns out true, unless there is unexpected increase in consumption of American Cotton which under the present circumstances is not likely to happen.

Unless some legislation is passed immediately for releasing Loan Cotton, the Government, according to the present law, cannot sell before July next the cotton that has come under previous Loan as well as the present one.

It seems that the increasing difficulties of the Government will necessitate some legislation being passed for release of Loan Cotton. It appears that longer the time taken for passing new legislation, the lesser becomes the confidence internally even though the prices there remain steady.

As regards political situation this week has passed without any notable development. Mussolini has made his speech, but no particular importance has been given to it. The market, during the week, has remained uninfluenced by the political situation.

PRIVATE CABLES—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York March highest (11-0 a.m.) | 8.40 |
| New York March lowest (11-45 a.m.) | 8.32—C8 |
| Liverpool May highest | 4.69+03 |
| Liverpool May lowest | 4.67+01 |

Messrs. Bisnwambhariai Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Cotton looks substantially lower since loan losing effect and Congressional thought tends direction free marketing 1938 crop.

Market awaits action Washington which we doubt occurs for sometimes if at all.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

'Commission houses New Orleans liquidation October. Trade foreign bought. Holiday on Monday.'

'Can exchange in open market good grades for low. Wallace may permit repossession 2 1/2 million 30 points under average Spot price except September to December inclusive enable sale by producers.'

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

'New York cable expect Washington preference develop for Bill which will restore free market and orderly marketing though prices might be slightly lower new crops. March liquidation progressing large mills active sellers nears.'

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Washington action still unpredictable, widely differing policies being urged. Domestic mill situation less satisfactory. Domestic business commodities barely steady. European mill situation unchanged on average.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Chances Washington releasing cotton this season remote. Advice purchases May or July Liverpool against sales July August Broach current differences.

## INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 13

An improved outlook was noticeable on the Indian Stock exchange for Steel shares. Tata Ordinaries and Deferreds opened at Rs. 252/6 and Rs. 1,122/6 respectively and on general buying steadily went up to Rs. 256 and Rs. 1,135 and closed at Rs. 255 and Rs. 1,130 respectively. Bombay Dyeings were quotable at Rs. 622/8 while Indian Irons were first done at Rs. 29/4 and closed lower at Rs. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES** | |
| 3 1/2 per cent paper | 96/6 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 | 110/8 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 114/10 |
| **BANKS** | |
| Bank of Baroda | 115/4 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 29/4 |
| Bank of India | 144/8 |
| Central Bank | 32/14 |
| Imperial Bank F P | 1510 |
| Imperial Bank P P | 365/14 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 48 |
| Reserve Bank | 111/12 |
| Union Bank | 5/14 |
| **TEXTILES** | |
| Ahmd New Textiles | 397/8 |
| Ambica | 261/4 |
| Arun | 220 |
| Arvind | 1280 |
| Asok | 193 |
| Bharatkhand | 2280 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 882/8 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 195 |
| Calico | 628/12 |
| Central India | 228/12 |
| Century | 238/2 |
| Colaba | 137/8 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills | 455 |
| Gokak | 140 |
| Hukumchand | 168/2 |
| Indore | 46/4 |
| Jubilee | 221/4 |
| Khatau Makanji | 105 |
| Kohinoor | 263/2 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 487/8 |
| Madhusudan | 200 |
| Maredsen | 101/4 |
| Morarji | 121/14 |
| Mysore | 86/14 |
| Nandlal Bhandari | 77/4 |
| New Great | 229/6 |
| Raipur | 705 |
| Rajnagar | 190 |
| Sajjan | 97/8 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 70 |
| Sholapur | 3225 |
| Simplex | 78/2 |
| Swadeshi | 217/8 |
| Vishnu | 1187/8 |
| **HYDRO ELECTRICS** | |
| Andhra Valley Ord | 1347/8 |
| Tata Hydro Ord | 143/12 |
| Tata Power Ord | 1220 |
| **ELECTRICS** | |
| Ahmedabad Electrics | 128/12 |
| Ajmer Electrics | 12/8 |
| Amalgamated | 12/6 |
| Bombay Suburban | 145 |
| Bombay Tram | 120 |
| Surat Electrics | 182/8 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 315 |
| Associated Cements | 115/8 |
| Belapur | 173/12 |
| Bombay Burma New | 149/6 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 441/4 |
| Bombay Steam | 215/10 |
| Bombay Telephone | 79 |
| Br B Petrol | 3/9 |
| Burma Corporation | 6 |
| Dalmia Cement | 5/6 |
| Indian Bleaching | 121/4 |
| Industrial Investment Tr | 42 |
| Indian Radio Ord | 380 |
| Indian Radio Def d | 590 |
| Indian Copper | 2/1 |
| Indian Iron | 29 |
| Mysore Sugar | 28 |
| Port Canning | 68 |
| Premier Construction | 61/8 |
| Rohtas Industries | 25/8 |
| Scindia Steam | 17/14 |
| Shivrajpur | 41/8 |
| Tata Oil | 40/8 |
| Tata Steel Ordy | 255 |
| Tata Steel Defd | 1130 |
| **JUTES** | |
| Birla Jute | 18 |
| Howrah | 58/3 |
| Hukumchand | 7/5 |
| Kamarhatty | 541 |
| Kanknarrah | 410 |
| Lawrence | 392 |
| Reliance | 66 |
| **DELIVERY OF SHARES** | |
| Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day: | |
| Tata Ordinaries | 340 |
| Tata Deferreds | 16 |
| Indian Irons | 600 |
| Bombay Dyeings | 15 |
| Centuries | 25 |
| New Greats | 25 |
| Associated Cements | 25 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 13

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 151/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 151 on tired long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 151/6. Now-a-days most of the business is confined to professionals who are more interested in straddles.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points against expected decline of 2 points. In the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 150/12 and the market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under: The local market will remain closed to-morrow.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 150 12 0 |
| Broach J/A | 152 0 0 |
| Oomra March | 137 12 0 |
| Oomra May | 139 0 0 |
| Bengal March | 114 12 0 |
| Bengal May | 115 4 0 |

### Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 13.

| | Extra Spr-fine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G.— | | | | | |
| Bengal U. P. | 125 | 122 | 119 | 116 | |
| Punjab | 125 | 122 | 119 | 116 | |
| Rajputana | 127 | 124 | 121 | 118 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 149 | 146 | 143 | 140 | ... |
| C. P. No. 1 | 164 | 161 | 158 | 155 | ... |
| C P No. 2 | 155 | 152 | 149 | 146 | ... |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 123/24 |
| Bengal Fine | 120/21 |
| BengalF.G. | 117/18 |
| C. P. 1 | 155/59 |
| C. P. 2 | 149/50 |
| Arvi | 150/51 |
| Amraoti | 139/40 |
| Ellichpur | 144/45 |
| Berar | 140/41 |
| Malkapur | 135/37 |
| Khandesh | 124/29 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 133/35 |
| Burwah/Sanavad | 137/38 |
| Khandwa | 137/38 |
| Mathia F.G. | 109/14 |
| Broach | 155/57 |
| Punjab 4 F | 172/77 |
| Punjab 289F. | 200/04 |
| Sindh N.T. | 187/94 |
| Ankleshwar/Jaghadia | 195/96 |

### Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb. 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | 11-2-39 | This Last year. | year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 31,383 | 25,309 |
| Central India | 1,757 | 165,622 | 16,987 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 109 | 46,260 | 74,360 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 4,082 | 24,631 |
| Berar | 673 | 101,053 | 150,823 |
| Central Provinces | 162 | 25,785 | 30,520 |
| Total Oomras | 2,701 | 374,185 | 322,630 |
| Dholera | 1,058 | 99,200 | 22,765 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 1,794 | 2,085 |
| Rajputana | 622 | 38,013 | 4,441 |
| Sird-Punjab | 2,045 | 236,015 | 335,621 |
| Broach | 1,787 | 33,862 | 1,849 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | | 13,999 | 9,611 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 309 | 18,426 | 3,306 |
| Cocoanada | | 6 | 12 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 2,540 | 908 |
| American | | 2,196 | 98,194 |
| Egyptian, African and Sudan | 3,849 | 166,925 | 190,181 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 7 | 1 170 |
| Total | 12,371 | 977,572 | 992,775 |
| Arrived by road to 9th Feb. 39 | | 205,702 | ... |

### Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales.

| | 1st Sept. to 9th Feb. 11-2-39 | This Last year. | year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,779 | 123,252 | 116,547 |
| Japan and China | 2,600 | 495,107 | 233,434 |
| Coast Ports | | 17,864 | 33,664 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 128,315 | 170,414 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 7,800 | 27,725 |
| Total | 4,389 | 772,338 | 581,784 |

### American Cotton Figures

| F.P. Bales | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 10-2-39 | 3318000 | 6685000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 11-2-39 | 13000 | 24000 |
| Exports to date 11-2-39 | 2436000 | 4186000 |
| Stock at Ports 10-2-39 | 2704000 | 3204000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 10-2-39 | 3210000 | 2573000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 10-2-39 | 1035000 | 1184000 |
| Visible Supply 10-2-39 | 7112000 | 7598000 |
| Quantity in sight 10-2-39 | 7770000 | 11448000 |
| Quantity out of sight 10-2-39 | 6293000 | 6732000 |

### Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April May New York May Rs. 39; Broach April May Liverpool May Rs. 50 3/4

Broach July August New York July Rs. 32; Broach July August Liverpool July Rs. 44 3/4

New York Liverpool March 82 May 109 July 119 October 136 December 136

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 13

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was 7 points down at 176.94 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68 5/8. London silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 20 3/8d. for Spot and 1/16d. to 19 13/16d. for forward. There was active bear covering and business was small. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. Sovereign are quoted at Rs. 23-12-0. London Bombay Spot silver parity is Rs. 53-10-6 and forward is Rs. 52-4-9 The local market was buying in silver and gold was quietly steady. The tone was steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| **GOLD** | |
| Ready | 37 0 9 |
| Fagan | 37 1 0 |
| Fagan Tejimandi | 0 2 6 |
| Chaitra | 37 1 3 |
| Chaitra Tejimandi | 0 4 0 |
| **SILVER** | |
| Ready | 52 12 0 |
| Fagan | 52 9 0 |
| Fagan Tejimandi | 0 8 0 |
| Chaitra | 52 6 0 |
| Chaitra Tejimandi | 0 14 0 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 40 8 0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 49 14 0 |

Tone: Steady.

### Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 11

| | |
|---|---|
| March | £10 8 9 |
| April | £10 10 0 |

### Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Castorseeds May— | |
| Opening | 27 9 6 |
| Highest | 27 10 0 |
| Lowest | 27 8 0 |
| Closing | 27 8 6 |
| Groundnuts Feb— | |
| Opening | 27 4 6 |
| Highest | 27 5 0 |
| Lowest | 27 3 0 |
| Closing | 27 3 6 |
| Groundnuts May— | |
| Opening | 28 8 6 |
| Highest | 28 9 0 |
| Lowest | 28 6 9 |
| Closing | 28 7...3 |
| Cottonseeds May— | |
| Opening | 21 10 0 |
| Highest | 21 10 9 |
| Lowest | 21 9 0 |
| Closing | 21 9 6 |

### Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb 11

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 54 3/4d. |
| May | 55 3/8d. |
| March | 51 3/8d. New |
| May | 52 3/4d. New |
| July | 54 3/8d. New |

### Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb 11

| | |
|---|---|
| May | dol 0.67 5/8d. |
| July | dol 0.67 3/8d. |
| September | dol 0.68 1/2 |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Javas | Rs. 15 10 0 |
| Shipment March | 5 9 6 |
| Shipment July Sept | 5 10 0 |
| Kesar | 15 9 0 |
| Saraya | 15 8 0 |
| Java Spot | F 6.05 |

### New York Sugar

New York, Feb 11

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 1.89 |
| July | 1.92 |
| September | 1.96 |
| November | 2.00 |

## TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES

### Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 6th Week (ended February 11th)— | |
| 1937 | 12,054,900 |
| 1938 | 13,906,000 |
| 1939 | 14,044,000 |
| Total for 6 Weeks (st January to date)— | |
| 1937 | 70,047,600 |
| 1938 | 70,047,600 |
| 1939 | 84,018,600 |

## AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports | 2,430,000 bales |
| World's Spinners' Takings | 6,293,000 bales. |
| Corresponding period last season: | |
| Exports | 4,166,000 bales. |
| World's Spinners' Takings | 6,752,000 bales. |

According to C.C.C. 4,228,000 bales have been pledged under the loan up to 9th February.

### Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 11

| | |
|---|---|
| GIZA NO. 1— | |
| Spot | 7.04+2 |
| March | 6.66+2 |
| May | 6.71+2 |
| GIZA NO. 2— | |
| March | 6.77+2 |
| May | 6.86+1 |
| July | 6.93+2 |
| October | 6.98+1 |
| November | 6.98+1 |
| January | 6.96+1 |
| UPPERS— | |
| Spot | 5.96+6 |
| March | 5.79+2 |
| May | 5.85+1 |
| July | 5.90+1 |
| October | 5.81+1 |
| November | 5.81+1 |
| January | 5.83+1 |

### Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 199.90 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes | 96/8 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan | 98/12 |
| 3 per cent 1951/54 Loan | 100/12 |
| 3 per cent 1941 Bonds | 101/12 |
| 3 per cent 1963/65 | 97/9 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 | 104/10 |
| 4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds | 107/8 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan | 110/8 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan | 117/10 |
| 5 per cent U P Bonds | 98 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 Loan | 101/2 |
| 5 per cent 1940/43 Loan | 104/8 |
| **TAX FREES** | |
| 5 per cent 1943/55 | 114/10 |
| 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore | 111/8 |
| 5 per cent 1955 Mysore | 124 |
| **CORPORATION DEBENTURES** | |
| 4 per cent 1972 B P T | 109/4 |
| 4 per cent 1974 M Deb | 108/8 |
| 5 per cent 1954 M Deb. | 117/8 |
| 6 per cent M Deb 1954 | 129 |
| 6 per cent K P T 1956 | 129 |

Tone:—Quiet.

Note: The 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 96/9, but declined to Rs. 98/5, to quote as we write Rs. 96/6 for settlement.

## MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 13

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/8
Bank's buying T T 284 1/8
Bank's buying D D 283 3/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 46 5/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/8
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.68.62 11th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 13th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 13th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 9/64 13th instant
Java London 8.69 13th instant
London Paris 176.94 11th instant
London Belgium 27.74 3/4 11th instant
London Switzerland 20.67 1/4 11th instant
London Berlin 11.68 1/2 11th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 7/8 11th instant
London New York 4.68.59 11th instant
London Amsterdam 8.71 1/2 11th instant
London Italy 89.05 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 10th inst.
Gold £7-8-5 11th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 10th inst
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 11th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th inst.
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 10th inst.
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 11th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

## BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGES

Bombay, Feb 13

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 97 April 96 June 96
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 106 April 107 June 107
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 143 April 142 June 142
Yarn No. 40s February 219 April 218 June 218

## PARIS LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

that after all Italy had received little from the 1935 Laval-Mussolini Agreement.

In view of M. Daladier's firm rejection of all Italy's claims in the Chamber of Deputies and the unanimous support of the Chamber to Daladier on that account, it would appear from M. Bonnet's statement that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister are divided over a vital question. Side by side of M. Bonnet's statement, what value has M. Daladier's categorical No; and besides, is it not likely that it will further encourage Italian intransigence to an even more dangerous degree?

President Roosevelt's declaration that in case of a war, United States' frontier will be on the Rhine, produced a great invigorating effect in the atmosphere of defeatism and chaos. Almost every paper came out with headline quoting Roosevelt's assurance and the man-in-the-street welcomed the headlines. Stocks boomed on the Paris Bourse and Government bonds went up.

Some of the Right papers, however, took up a queer attitude. The "Journal de Debat", for example, while welcoming the President's declaration, commented as follows: That the report was not yet confirmed, and moreover the President's views may not be accepted by the United States as a whole, and finally, even if the report is correct, and the President's views are accepted by the whole country, it only signifies moral solidarity and not material help."

What M. Henry de Kerillis in "L'Epoque" and M. Emile Bure in "L'Ordre" expressed the opinion of the majority of the Frenchmen. "American attitude, says de Kerillis, pronounced by Roosevelt demonstrates in an encouraging manner the immense possibilities of a France which would yet like to oppose German aggression and galvanise in the East and West all the forces opposed to German expansion. The significance has been very well understood in Berlin. But there are elements in France, and more in Britain, who do not want to do anything like it; they would even like to help Hitler". Emile Bure also writes, "In 1917 the morale of the French nation was so bad that many believed that even the entry of the Americans on the side of the Allies would not bring victory. However, Wilson made it possible for us to win the war. Roosevelt's assurance also comes at a time when the nation's morale is at its worst. If instead of appealing to Mussolini and Hitler during the Czechoslovakian crisis, the French and British Governments had appealed to America, we could have saved ourselves from the terrible defeat of Munich. Will the French section of international plutocracy get the upper hand again, and lead us to another shameful defeat?"

# Share Bazar Awaits Budget Surprise

## FORWARD BUSINESS CLOSED OWING TO "VALAN"

### Small Turnover In Cash Section

BOMBAY, February 13.

Forward business in the local share Bazar remained entirely closed to-day on account of valan and the amount of differences being a large one to the extent of about rupees one crore, most of the members were busy arranging their accounts.

The drastic decline particularly in Tata Steel shares during the last month resulted in heavy losses and it was feared that there might be some difficulties in settlement but so far nothing has happened and it appears that the settlement will pass off satisfactorily. It is true that this time outside business was comparatively small and most of the losses have fallen on strong parties.

The market will be facing on Tuesday the Budget of the Bombay Government which is likely to be a most surprising one and it is generally expected about 36 articles will be included under Sales Tax which is a new form of taxation. The Congress Ministry had outlined a most constructive manifesto at the time of Election and now it has to fulfil all the pledges which need more money.

The Prohibition programme is reducing the revenue and owing to failure of monsoon, some relief in way of suspension of land revenues will increase difficulties and at the same time additional amounts are required for other constructive plans. Thus the Government will have to increase taxation and find ways to provide additional needs.

The Finance Minister had pointed out about stabilised dividends on utility shares and recently it was reported that rates of Electric supply would be reduced.

In the cash section business was restricted but the general tone of the market was steady.

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmd. Advance | 416 4 |
| 250 BOMBAY DYEING | 881 4 |
| 100 CENTURY | 238 8 |
| 100 CENTRAL INDIA | 229 0 |
| 100 COLABA | 137 8 |
| 100 Coorla | 95 0 |
| 250 Davis | 75 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 320 0 |
| 1 E. D. Sassoon | 0 4 3 |
| 100 Finlay | 113 0 |
| 100 GOKAK | 140 0 |
| 1,000 Hindustan | 1,705 0 |
| 100 Indore | 46 8 |
| 100 Khatau | 105 0 |
| 100 KOHINOOR | 262 8 |
| 250 Laxmi | 487 8 |
| 250 Madras United | 35 0 |
| 100 Morarji | 122 0 |
| 250 Model | 51 8 |
| 50 MYSORE | 89 0 |
| 200 NEW GREAT | 230 0 |
| 100 Oosmanshahi | 40 0 |
| 100 PHOENIX | 223 0 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 70 0 |
| 1,000 Sholapur | 3225 0 |
| 50 SIMPLEX | 78 8 |
| 100 SWADESHI | 217 8 |
| 100 Swan | 106 8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1,187 8 |
| 1,000 Westerns | 360 0 |
| **BANKS** | |
| 50-100 Baroda | 115 4 |
| 25-86 Central | 52 14 |
| 500 Imperial | 1510 0 |
| 125-500 Imp Conty | 366 14 |
| 50-100 India | 144 8 |
| 100 Reserve Bank | 111 12 |
| 5 Unions | 5 14 |
| **CEMENTS** | |
| 100 Associated | 115 8 |
| **INSURANCE** | |
| 100 Empire | 685 0 |
| 15-100 Jupiter | 13 0 |
| 20 Mercantile | 52 8 |
| 15-75 New India | 34 14 |
| 200 Oriental | 4,200 0 |
| 10-50 Vulcan | 7 4 |
| **ELECTRIC** | |
| 100 Ah. Old | 133 2 |
| 1,000 ANDHRA | 1350 0 |
| 10 Ajmer | 11 14 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 120 0 |
| 100 Bombay Suburban | 145 4 |
| 10 Broach | 9 12 |
| 100 Karachi | 190 0 |
| 100 Poona | 170 10 |
| 100 Surat | 174 0 |
| 100 TATA HYDRO | 144 0 |
| 1000 TATA POWERS | 1225 0 |
| **RAILWAYS** | |
| 500 Ahmedabad Prantij | 957 8 |
| 100 C. Province | 99 8 |
| 100 Dn Baramati | 103 12 |
| 100 Gujarat | 96 8 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 101 8 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 95 0 |
| 100 Sara Serajganj | 104 0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 741 8 |
| **MININGS** | |
| 9 Burma Corp. | 6 0 |
| 8sh. Indian Copper | 2 1 |
| 10 Indian Iron and Steel | 29 0 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 41 12 |
| 30 TATA STEEL DEFDS | 1122 8 |
| 75 TATA STEEL ORD | 252 8 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | |
| 100 ALCOCK | 315 0 |
| 10 Air Services | 9 4 |
| 50 BELAPUR SUGAR | 174 0 |
| 200 Bombay Safe Dep. | 840 0 |
| 250 BOMBAY STEAM | 216 0 |
| 125 B BURMA | 441 8 |
| 50 BOMBAY Conty. | 148 12 |

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd A | 41 |
| American Foreign Power dol 7 Pfd | 17 |
| Electric Bond Common | 11 |
| Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd | 63 |
| American Tel and Tel | 155 1/2 |
| Western Union Telg | 21 |
| New York Central | 18 1/4 |
| Union Pacific | 96 |
| Texas Corporation | 44 1/4 |
| American Tobacco 'B' | 86 |
| Union Carbon and Carbide | 83 1/4 |
| Boeing Airplane | 29 |
| Consolidated Oil | 3 3/8 |
| Imperial Oil of Canada | 16 |
| Socony | 12 3/4 |
| Alaska Juneau | 10 |
| United States Steel | 59 1/4 |
| United States Steel Pref | 115 1/2 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 69 |
| Crucible Steel | 39 |
| National Steel | 74 |
| Republic Steel | 21 |
| Steel Co. of Canada | 73 |
| Anaconda Copper | 29 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 51 5/8 |
| Chrysler Motors | 76 |
| General Motors | 48 1/2 |
| General Electric | 40 1/2 |
| Chase National Bank | 31 1/4 |
| National City Bank | 24 1/2 |
| Allis Chalmers | 43 |

Turnover 320,000 shares. Dull but firm.

## WALL-STREET FIRM

New York, Feb 11

Despite poor attendance in view of Monday's holiday, Wall Street displayed a firmer tone and, though gains were mostly only fractional, the close was very steady. In the meantime domestic business outlook is now viewed with rather more optimism while news from abroad was scanned with less apprehension than recently. Nevertheless both these factors are still regarded as constituting a major stumbling block to any extended advance. U. S. Steels 59 1/4 plus 3/4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8sh B. Petrol | 3 9 3 |
| 50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE | 79 0 |
| 100 In. BLEACHING | 121 0 |
| 50 Ind Invest Trust | 42 0 |
| 100 I. Radio Defd | 390 0 |
| 100 I. Radio Ord. | 380 0 |
| 100 Port Canning | 68 0 |
| 30 Premier Con. | 61-12 |
| 15 Scindia | 17 14 |
| 25 Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 40 8 |
| **PREFERENCE** | |
| 5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.) | 106 0 |
| 7 p.c. Andhra Valley | 1,455 0 |
| 6 p. c. Bombay Steam | 285 0 |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Tram. (T.F.) | 74 0 |
| 5 p.c. Central India (T.F.) | 558 12 |
| 6½ p.c Prem. Const 1st | 108 0 |
| 6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd | 100 0 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 147 8 |
| 7½ p.c. Tata Power | 1575 0 |
| 6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st | 208 8 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 155 8 |
| 7 p.c Vishnu | 717 8 |
| **DEBENTURES** | |
| 3-3/4 p. c. Andhra Valley | 102 2 |
| 6 p.c Andhra Valley | 105 8 |
| 4 p.c. Bombay Telephone | 51 14 |
| 7- p.c. Sholapur | 80 8 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro | 108 0 |

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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Regd. No. B 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1939

# Mahatma-Aga Khan Peace Formula

## Surat Employers Plead For Exemption

## INCREASED WAGES FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

### Opposition To Holidays Without Pay: Demand For "Dry" Days

**That they should be exempted from paying the increased wages recommended by the interim report of the Textile Inquiry Committee on the ground that those recommendations were made on the basis of a fall in cotton prices and that this benefit did not accrue to them as yarn and not cotton was their raw commodity, was the request made by the representative of the Niranjan Mills Ltd. of Surat, when he was examined by the Textile Inquiry Committee on Monday, along with representatives of the Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.**

*WAGES AND EFFICIENCY*

Mr. Ambalal B. Mahadevia and Mr. R. R. Dalal represented the Surat Cotton Mills and Mr. J. C. Khatsuria represented the Niranjan Mills.

In the course of their memorandum they stated that it was not impossible to define a living wage standard for workers who were drawn from different strata of society. They had experience of cases where one worker had lived in a decent manner on a certain salary whereas another getting the same salary had hardly enough to supply the bare necessities of life. This was due to the drinking habits of the workers.

They also thought that more pay did not bring more efficiency. It was more a sense of responsibility in a worker that brought more efficiency. After the recommendations of the Interim Report, although the wages of workers had been increased by about 12 per cent, their efficiency had not increased.

COST OF PRODUCTION

On the question of paying a minimum wage, they stated that the protection given was not adequate, to bear the responsibility of paying minimum wages. Protection was wiped out by internal competition. They also complained that they had to pay heavy octroi and municipal duties.

They were in favour of night-shift working as a means of reducing production costs. If the lighting was good, they did not think night-shift working imposed any greater strain on the workers.

TRADE UNIONS

On the question of Trade Unions they said that from their personal experience they had found that unless the workers were properly educated, it would serve no useful purpose to have Trade Unions. Workers were easily trapped by some irresponsible and self-appointed leaders. Although there was no Trade Union at Surat, the relation between the workers and employers were quite cordial.

In conclusion they suggested that the Government should introduce prohibition in Surat at an early date and pending that "Dry" days should be declared on pay days as in the case of Bombay.

NO NEED FOR STANDARDISATION

Answering questions put by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, they stated that the Niranjan Mills had only a weaving section. They did not buy cotton but only yarn to be woven.

There was no need of standardisation in Surat because the two mills worked on different sorts.

They could not introduce any schemes of rationalisation for want of skilled and efficient workers. There was no flexibility of selection as there was no surplus labour.

RECRUITMENT AND DISMISSAL

Questioned by Mr. V. L. Mehta they stated that they had worked night-shifts intermitently. Even then they could only work spinn-

(Continued on page 11, col. 6).

## SUBHAS MEETS JAWAHAR

### Nature Of Talks Being Kept Guarded Secret

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, arrived here this morning by the Imperial Airmail 'plane from Calcutta and was received at the Bamrauli aerodrome by Mr. Upadhyaya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Secretary and some local Congress officials.

As soon as Mr. Bose reached Anand Bhawan, he was closeted with Pandit Nehru and the meeting still continues.

Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain were expected here this morning to join in the "Bose-Nehru" conversations, but they did not arrive.

The nature of the talks is being kept a secret. Mr. Bose will be leaving this evening for Wardha to meet Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru is leaving in the evening for Delhi.—A. P.

## Rajen Babu Explains Why He Offered To Resign

JHARIA, Feb. 13.

The fact that he had offered to resign from the Congress Working Committee in order to give the Congress President a completely free hand in carrying out his programme was revealed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in an interview with the Associated Press.

Dr. Prasad emphasised that he had not formally submitted his resignation, but had merely offered to resign.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is here as Chairman of the Bihar Labour Enquiry, will remain here until February 18. It is possible that he may then proceed to Wardha.—A.P.

## *CONGRESSMEN CAN'T KEEP OUT OF IT*

### *Rajen Babu On Struggle In States*

GHARIA, Feb. 13.

The attention of Dr Prasad having been drawn to the statement made by Mahatma Gandhi regarding the trouble at Jaipur and Rajkot States, he said that the situation was developing very quickly and the people of the States in Kathiawar in the west, Jaipur in the Centre, Kashmir in the north and Hyderabad and Travancore in the South were carrying on a heroic struggle.

British India could not remain unaffected. It must get down into the struggle and Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had made it clear that the struggle would not remain confined to the States, but must be taken up in British India also.

Asked whether the Congress would participate in the States' struggle in future, Dr. Prasad said that he could not speak on behalf of the Congress, but there was no doubt that individual Congressmen could not but join.—A. P.

## *DRAFT PROPOSALS CIRCULATED*

### *Agreement On Main Points: Basis For Communal Unity Pact*

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wires that negotiations opened at Bardoli between Mahatma Gandhi and His Highness the Aga Khan for settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question have made considerable progress and His Highness has circulated terms of settlement as drafted by him and approved by Mahatma Gandhi to some prominent Muslim leaders including Sir Sultan Ahmad, the Nawab of Chhattari, Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Sir Zafrulla Khan and Sir Muhamud Yakub inviting their opinions on these.

The main points, the correspondent says, agreed to by Mahatma Gandhi and the Aga Khan for effecting a pact between the two communities are:

(1) In State and Municipal services there would be representation according to the population basis or alternately according to the weightage sanctioned in different Muslim minority provinces for Muslims who are to give similar weightage to the Hindus in Muslim majority provinces;

(2) The ratio of services is to be regulated similarly provided candidates satisfy a minimum efficiency test;

(3) As for 'lingua franca' which is to be known as Hindusthani a grammar should be written and there should also be a dictionary for the same. In preparation of the grammar and dictionary learned Muslim Phylologists should have the same say as non-Muslims;

(4) The independent tribes on the Frontier should occupy a status similar to that of Nepal and the responsibility of dealing with them should be vested in the North-West Frontier Civil Administration.—United Press.

## Warning To Urdu Paper In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 13.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has struck a note of warning in the course of a communication to the local Urdu paper characterising the activities of certain Muslim as nefarious and to deal with him seriously, if his actions tend to create disorder and disturbance of peace.

## Five Year Road Plan For U. P.

### 150 Lakhs Of Rupees To Be Spent

LUCKNOW: (By Mail).

Two thousand miles of new roads are likely to be constructed within the next five years, in the United Provinces, involving a cost of one nundred and fifty lakhs of rupees if a scheme which aims at the improvement of roads all over the Provinces, now under the consideration of the Government, materialises. During the next financial year, that is 1939-40, it is planned to spend thirty lakhs of rupees on the scheme.

At present the cost of maintenance of the existing roads is 30 lakhs of rupees. Owing to financial stringency the Government spent only 24 lakhs this year. It is estimated the construction of new roads will cost an additional ten lakhs annually. The maintenance of kachcha roads will require 3 lakhs every year. So, in order to keep the old as well as the new roads in good condition recurring expenditure amounting to 43 lakhs of rupees will have to be provided for.

To meet this end, it is learnt, the Government are exploring possibilities of levying certain taxes, such as cart tax, tax on the sale of petrol, electricity and tobacco. The new cess on sugarcane might also of expected to contribute five or six lakhs every year towards this expenditure. It is also felt that the revenue from motor tax will go up proportionately with the increase in mileage.

A separate loan of twenty-five lakhs, it is understood, might also be taken for the construction of bridges of minor importance.

Expert advice will be sought to work out details of the programme and as to where the construction of roads should first of taken up.—A. P.

## *SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD*

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 13.

Hyderabad civil resistance movements is in full swing. Batches of volunteers are being continuously sent from all centres to offer Satyagrah in the State.

Yesterday 17 volunteers were arrested in Hyderabad and two in Gulbarga while delivering lectures of the fore thousands of men.

A mass public meeting held Sholapur last night condemned the Nizam Government repressive policy. The meeting severely criticised the action of the Government caning two volunteers in jail for singing 'Bandematram.'

## *Surplus Budget, But No Relief*

### BIG 'PUTSCH' TO CAPTURE ROAD TRAFFIC

### Stewart On Mission Of Railways

### COMMENDS GESTURE OF BOMBAY GOVT. TO OTHER PROVINCES

**RAILWAY ESTIMATES PRESENTED BY SIR THOMAS STEWART IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE FORECAST FOR 1938-39 A SURPLUS OF 2.05 CRORES AGAINST A SURPLUS OF ABOUT 2 1/2 CRORES ORIGINALLY ESTIMATED, AND FOR 1939-40, A SURPLUS OF 2.13 CRORES.**

**Revised estimate of surplus on railways for 1938-39 is less than the actual surplus of last year by about 3/4 crore. The decrease is due mainly to increase in working expenses.**

**Total traffic receipts of State lines are expected to reach 94 2/3 crores—about 1/3 crore less than last year and 40 lakhs more than the original estimate.**

**Total working expenses are a little over 63 1/2 crores, including 12 1/2 crores for depreciation, or about 2/3 crore more than last year. Surplus of 2 crores will be paid to Central revenues. It will fall short of the full contribution by 2 1/3 crores.**

**The balance in the depreciation fund will stand at 24 1/4.**

BUT ESTIMATE FOR 1939-40 ASSUMES TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF 94 3/4 CRORES—10 LAKHS MORE THAN IN THE CURRENT YEAR. UNCERTAINTY IN REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND TRADE CONDITIONS GENERALLY RENDERS ONLY A SHORT VIEW OF THE FUTURE POSSIBLE AND PRECLUDES NOT ONLY OPTIMISM BUT EVEN CONFIDENCE IN THE MODEST HOPES REFLECTED IN THE ESTIMATES.

TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES WILL AMOUNT TO 64 1/4 CRORES AND WILL BE 3/4 CRORE MORE THAN IN THE CURRENT YEAR. THE INCREASE IS MAINLY DUE TO INCREASED REPAIRS AND PAYMENT FOR RAIL CARS OBTAINED FOR NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. BALANCE OF DEPRECIATION FUND AT THE END OF THE YEAR WILL BE 30 2/3 CRORES.

The gross total works programme is 15 crores. Of this amount, 3/4 crore is proposed to be spent on Sind Right Bank Feeders and Khadro Nawabshah Railways. Rs. 5 lakhs for Pithoro Tando Mithakhan and Rs. 1 lakh for Kashipur Kalagarh Railways have also been provided.

The last two projects are still under discussion with the Provincial Governments concerned. Track renewals account for 4 3/4 crores, bridge work for 3/4 crore, other structural works for 3 1/2 crores, including about a crore for purchase of South Bihar Railway, and rolling stock for 5 crores.

Programme includes provision of about 2,660 general service wagons to meet increase in traffic demands, of which about 2,500 are broad gauge general service wagons to be added to the pool.

After making deductions, totalling 1 3/4 crores, from the above gross figure for certain credits and for reduction in stores balance and an allowance (2 1/4 crores) based on past experience for unforeseen delays in the execution of works or in obtaining supplies, the net amount of the programme is 11 crores.

Referring to the further action taken by railway administrations on the recommendations made by the Wedgwood Committee since last year, Sir Thomas Stewart mentioned the strengthening of the commercial side of the Traffic department on various railways to permit of the expansion of their activities in regard to publicity, canvassing and commercial research.

As a result of investigations into the problem of overheated axle bearings made by a senior Mechanical Engineer, placed on special duty for the purpose, remedial measures were being tried on a large scale to reduce the high incidence of locomotive repairs and so release more engines for service. Similar trials were also being made in regard to wagons on the recommendations of a Standing Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association.

Research was in progress, in collaboration with the Indian Stores Department, regarding the production of white metals for use in bearings.

An interesting piece of information in this connection was the discovery of a treatment of indigenous rape oil which is likely to make it eminently suitable as a constituent of locomotive axle oil.

On the question of railway rates Sir Thomas Stewart said, "To meet road competition which, having none of the general obligations laid upon the railways, has concentrated on the cream of the traffic, the railway administrations have not been slow to quote special rates in particular areas, but it is obviously not a proposition which can be justified on any grounds, practical or theoretical, that road competition can

(Continued on Page 11, col. 1)

## *Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day*

*INSPECTOR WADE* — *THE HAND OF POWER*

LEADING FROM THE BURNING BOAT, WADE AND THE OTHERS FIND THEMSELVES IN A MORE DESPERATE PREDICAMENT
11-12
BRR. THIS WATER IS COLD!
THAT AIN'T TH' WORST, BEGGIN' YOUR PARDON, SIR.... WE'RE BEING CARRIED OUT TO SEA BY THIS BLOOMIN' CURRENT!
JEHOSOPHAT, WADE---HE'S RIGHT!
PADDLE FOR ALL YOU'RE WORTH WE'VE GOT TO MAKE THAT ISLAND!
IT'S WORKIN, WADE! WE'RE IN ANOTHER CURRENT - AN' IT'S PULLING US TOWARD TH' SHORE!
YES, DONAVAN, BUT DO YOU HEAR THAT SOUND? IT'S ----
BREAKERS!
BREAKERS!!

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